

VOL. IX

APRIL 1891.

NO. 2

THE

NARRAGANSETT Historical Register

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL
MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY
OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

*A record of pictures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THE Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO.	{	<i>Terms :</i> \$2 per annum	{	JAMES N. ARNOLD,
PUBLISHERS.				EDITOR.

VOL. IX.	PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1891.	No. 2.
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HOPKINTON TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

By the Editor.

D

Davis Martha, of Elder Joseph,	May 5, 1746
" Samuel,	Feb. 20, 1749
" Comfort,	May 18, 1753
" Marvel,	Sept. 6, 1755
" Anna,	Feb. 4, 1758
" Prudence,	July 7, 1760
" Joseph,	Oct. 11, 1764
" Tacy,	July 13, 1766
" Edward,	July 20, 1768
" Clarke,	Nov. 20, 1774

Davis Elizabeth, of Elder Joseph,	May 8, 1776
" Ethan,	July 16, 1778
" Dorcas,	May 7, 1780
" Fannie,	Feb. 10, 1782

Note. The first two of the above children born in Shrewsbury, the next two in Westerly, the rest in Hopkinton.

" Lydia, of David and Lydia,	May 16, 1768
" Lillas Hudson,	July 7, 1770
" David,	Oct. 31, 1772
" Joshua,	Apr. 5, 1775
" Jedediah, of Oliver and Penelope,	May 2, 1781
" Pardon,	Nov. 3, 1784
" Peter,	June 24, 1786
" Oliver,	Mar. 15, 1788
" Mary,	Feb. 14, 1790
" Hannah,	Nov. 13, 1791
" Sarah,	Aug. 13, 1793
" Lydia,	Oct. 3, 1795
" Susannah,	Sept. 24, 1797
" Walter White,	Jan. 1, 1800
" Elizabeth,	Jan. 14, 1802
" Amey,	Jan. 20, 1804
" David L., of Aaron and Dorcas,	June 27, 1802
Deak Joshua, of John and Hannah,	June 18, 1747
" Christopher,	Aug. 21, 1749
" John,	Aug. 3, 1752
" Joseph,	Nov. 27, 1753
" Benjamin,	Nov. 27, 1753
" Hannah,	Dec. 16, 1755
" Foster,	Aug. 23, 1757
" Mary,	May 27, 1759

776	Deak William Gould, of Charles,	Mar. 6, 1761
778	Dodge Elizabeth, (b. Charlestown) of Joseph, (O. S.)	
780		July 19, 1744
782	" Susannah, (")	Nov. 12, 1747
h in	" Mary, (b. Westerly)	May 2, 1752
t in	" Peter, of Daniel,	Jan. 8, 1757
	Dorrance Daniel, of Gershom ond Margaret,	Feb. 6, 1764
768	" Margary,	Oct. 11, 1766
770	" Gershom,	Mar. 12, 1768

E

781	Edwards Paine, of Peleg,	Mar. 12, 1768
784	" Paine 2nd,	Mar. 1, 1769
786	" Christopher,	Aug. 4, 1771
788	" Jacob,	Aug. 3, 1774
790	" Perry,	Nov. 5, 1776
791	" Sarah,	Oct. 8, 1778
793	" Mary, of Phineus and Mary,	Jan. 4, 1771
795	" Phineus,	Mar. 18, 1773
797	" Mary,	June 18, 1775
800	" Phebe,	Aug. 9, 1777
802	" Nathan,	Mar. 30, 1780
804	" Sarah,	Aug. 28, 1786
802	" Eunice,	Mar. 7, 1789
1747	" Putnam Lewis,	Jan. 6, 1798
1749	" Rhoda, of Perry and Rhoda,	Mar. 12, 1785
1752	" Prudence,	Feb. 6, 1787
1753	" Ruth,	July 6, 1789
1753	" Perry,	July 12, 1791
1755	" Phebe,	Apr. 15, 1794
1757	" Gardiner,	Apr. 6, 1796
1759	" Susannah,	Mar. 3, 1800
	" Henry,	Apr. 21, 1805

F

Fenner Reuben, of John,	Sept. 8, 1769
“ Anstis, wife of Reuben,	Apr. 19, 1776
“ Roswell, of John,	Sept. 1, 1778
“ Deborah (Wilcox) his wife,	Jan. 2, 1779
“ Alice, of Roswell and Deborah,	Mar. 27, 1796
“ Esther,	Apr. 23, 1798
“ Lucinda,	Oct. 9, 1800
“ Mary,	Feb. 23, 1804
“ Jerah, of John and Anstis,	July 18, 1795
“ Roswell Borden,	Apr. 9, 1798
“ Lucy Brown, (born Milton, Cayuga Co., N. Y.,) of John and Anstis,	Nov. 5, 1799
“ Anstis, wife of Reuben, died at Milton, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1802
Foster Elizabeth, of Thomas and Mary,	July 10, 1739
“ Jonathan,	June 24, 1741
“ Mary,	Dec. 12, 1743
“ Sarah,	Feb. 12, 1746
“ William,	June 26, 1748
“ Hannah,	Jan. 10, 1752
“ Susannah,	Sept. 13, 1755
“ Thomas,	July 25, 1757
“ Elizabeth, of Jonathan and Anna,	June 2, 1755
“ Jonathan,	July 23, 1757
“ Christopher, of Gideon,	Apr. 18, 1765
“ Mary Maxson, alias, of Amey, of Hopkinton,	Jan. 24, 1782
“ Christopher,	died Apr. 27, 1846

G

1769	Gardiner Catharine, of Thomas Potter and Catharine,	
1776		Sept. 30, 1773
1778	Greene Benjamin, of Matthew and Judeth,	Mar. 25, 1751
1779	" Hannah,	Aug. 4, 1753
1796	" Sarah,	Aug. 14, 1755
1798	" Humility,	Apr. 9, 1757
1800	" Matthew, of Benjamin and Grace,	Dec. 19, 1783
1804	" Benjamin,	Mar. 15, 1786
1795	" David,	Apr. 14, 1790
1798	" Amos,	Feb. 25, 1792
) of	" Esther,	May 29, 1794
1799	" Lucy,	Apr. 26, 1796
	" Henry Parks,	Mar. 28, 1798
802	" Thomas Rogers,	Dec. 10, 1800
739	" Paul,	Jan. 13, 1803
741	" Lucy, of Wm. Gardiner & Susannah,	Dec. 8, 1793
743	" Polly,	Dec. 27, 1794
746	" Sophia,	Apr. 7, 1796
748	" William Gardiner,	Apr. 1, 1798
752	" Susannah,	Dec. 15, 1799
755	" James Clarke Tefft, of Rowland T. and Joanna,	
757		Dec. 29, 1812
755	" Sheffield Wells, of John and Betsey,	July 15, 1814

H

765	Hadfall Rachel, of William and Dorcas,	Apr. 13, 1747
	" Dorcas,	Jan. 7, 1749
782	" Joseph,	Apr. 24, 1750
846	" William,	Oct. 22, 1752
	" Sarah,	Aug. 29, 1754
	" Mary,	Mar. 23, 1756
	" Hannah,	Feb. 17, 1758

Hall Mary, of James and Elizabeth,	Apr. 8, 1753
“ Rebecca,	Oct. 6, 1755
“ James,	Oct. 28, 1757
“ Elizabeth,	Sept. 15, 1759
“ Joshua,	Mar. 25, 1762
“ Chloe,	Mar. 13, 1764
“ Huldah,	June 29, 1766
“ Desire,	Oct. 7, 1768
“ Simeon,	Jan. 27, 1772
“ Anna, of Benjamin,	Oct. 22, 1752
“ Temperance,	July 8, 1754
“ Benjamin,	July 30, 1756
“ Abigail,	Nov. 21, 1758
“ Christopher, of Henry and Phebe,	Sept. 21, 1761
“ Caleb,	Apr. 17, 1763
“ Henry,	Mar. 25, 1765
“ Phebe,	Apr. 3, 1767
“ Anne,	Mar. 3, 1772
“ Oliver,	May 18, 1773
“ John,	Apr. 23, 1776
Hill Mary, of Ebenezer and Thankful,	Feb. 27, 1747
“ Timothy,	June 28, 1749
“ Ebenezer,	Jan. 25, 1752
“ Josiah,	Sept. 13, 1754
“ Asa,	Jan. 11, 1758
“ Thankful,	Sept. 13, 1760
“ Martha Hall, alias Patterson, alias daughter of Mary Hill, widow, who was a Patterson,	Dec. 31, 1779

[J

753		
755	Joslin Elizabeth, of Elder Henry and Mary,	Mar. 6, 1775
757	" Martha,	July 7, 1777
759	" James Tefft,	Oct. 31, 1782
762	" Dutee,	Mar. 8, 1786
764	" Henry,	Jan. 28, 1788
766	" John Fenner, of Elizabeth,	Feb. 14, 1793
768	" Polley Tefft, of Pattey,	Feb. 4, 1797
772	" George Sheffield, of James Tefft and Hannah,	
752		July 4, 1803
754		

K

761	Kenyon Peter, of Peter and Annie, (O. S.)	May 18, 1752
763	" Arnold,	Oct. 8, 1754
765	" "	Dec. 3, 1776
767	" Elizabeth,	Feb. 15, 1758
772	Note. Another record says Arnold was born in 1755, and Elizabeth Jan. 15, 1758.	
773		
776	" Naomi, of Nathaniel,	Jan. 19, 1755
747	" Wells,	Jan. 16, 1758
749	" Susannah, of Peleg and Joanna,	July 25, 1760
752	" Joanna,	Nov. 6, 1762
754	" Eleanor, of Nathaniel and Eleanor,	Dec. 23, 1761
758	" Nathaniel,	Oct. 30, 1764
760	" Benjamin, of Benjamin and Anne,	June 6, 1765
	" Roger, of Benjamin and Elizabeth,	Nov. 5, 1769
779	" Elizabeth,	Oct. 27, 1771
	" Augustus,	Sept. 21, 1773
	" Tacy,	June 23, 1777
	" Anne, of Peter and Mary,	Feb. 18, 1772
	" Peter,	Feb. 16, 1775

Kenyon Arnold of Peter and Mary,	Feb. 16, 1776
" Samuel,	Sept. 7, 1782
" James, of James and Mary,	Aug. 26, 1788
" Mary, of Benjamin and Mary (Lanphere,)	Sept. 18, 1788
" Hannah,	Nov. 10, 1789
" Elizabeth,	Oct. 3, 1791
" Ethan,	Sept. 10, 1793
" Sally,	Oct. 19, 1795
" Jedediah,	Dec. 25, 1797
" George W,	Dec. 16, 1799
" Rebecca,	Dec. 2, 1801
" Polly,	Mar. 7, 1804
" Benjamin,	Mar. 25, 1807
" Jarvis, born in Richmond,	Jan. 2, 1784
died in Hopkinton,	Dec. 8, 1851
" Simon, of Benjamin and Sally,	Mar. 18, 1789
" Pruanna,	June 21, 1791
" Polly,	July 7, 1793
" Benjamin Aldrich,	Dec. 4, 1795
" Augustus,	May 17, 1798
" Sally,	July 10, 1801
" Aaron,	Oct. 5, 1805
" Hannah, of Roger and Esther,	Mar. 20, 1792
" Esther,	July 7, 1797
" Gardiner, of Pardon and Mary,	May 23, 1794
" Joshua,	Dec. 14, 1795
" Esther,	Jan. 9, 1798
" David,	Mar. 31, 1800
" Arnold, of Peter and Ruhamah,	Aug. 14, 1794
" Hannah, of Aaron and Lucretia,	Sept. 15, 1796
" Lucretia,	Feb. 16, 1799

76	Kenyon James, of Aaron and Lucretia,	Mar. 25, 1801
82	" Sands Niles,	Mar. 26, 1803
88	" Mary,	May 6, 1805
	" Aaron,	Apr. 19, 1807
88	" Polly, of Augustus and Joanna,	Oct. 31, 1799
89	" Betsey, of Burdick,	June 6, 1804
91	" Arnold,	Jan. 10, 1807
93	" Amos,	Aug. 7, 1811
95	" Rouse,	Sept. 10, 1814
97	" Anne,	Oct. 7, 1817
99	" Lois,	Mar. 10, 1821
01	" Sally,	Feb. 7, 1824
04	" Waitey,	July 7, 1826
07	Kinney Thankful Collins, of Jonah & Martha,	Dec. 2, 1802

L

89	Lamb Joseph, of Nathan and Lydia,	May 22, 1763
91	" Nathan,	Jan. 15, 1766
93	Langworthy Mary, of Samuel and Mary,	May 11, 1739
95	" Elizabeth,	May 31, 1741
98	" Rachel,	June 8, 1743
01	" Samuel,	Nov. 27, 1745
05	" Tacy,	Nov. 20, 1747
92	" Joseph,	Feb. 6, 1749
97	" Hannah,	June 21, 1752
94	" Samuel, born	Nov. 27, 1745
95	" Mary, his wife, born	Sept. 20, 1752
98	" Samuel, of Samuel and Mary,	Sept. 11, 1771
00	" Tacy,	July 1, 1773
94	" Peleg,	Oct. 7, 1775
96	" Nathan,	Nov. 29, 17 7
99	" Saundice,	Dec. 16, 1779

Langworthy	Hannah, of Samuel and Mary,	Feb. 19, 1782
"	Robert,	Mar. 14, 1784
"	Benjamin, of Amos and Sarah,	Feb. 29, 1760
"	Anna,	Sept. 8, 1761
"	Sarah,	July 25, 1763
"	Amos,	Mar. 2, 1765
"	Content,	Jan. 21, 1767
"	Thomas,	Dec. 17, 1768
"	Mary,	Aug. 26, 1770
"	Samuel, (of Hopkinton) died	Aug. 1, 1763
"	Benjamin Kenyon, of Benjamin and Eleanor,	Aug. 16, 1780
"	John Davis,	July 10, 1782
"	Eleanor,	Oct. 19, 1786
"	Amos,	Feb. 12, 1789
"	Martha, of Samuel and Mercy,	Feb. 10, 1788
"	Elivabeth,	May 20, 1790
"	Daniel,	July 23, 1792
"	Mercy,	Mar. 5, 1794
"	Aseneth,	July 28, 1797
"	Samuel, of Samuel and Ethel,	Dec. 9, 1797
"	Ethelinda,	May 30, 1800
"	Thomas, of Thomas and Waitey,	Apr. 20, 1799
"	Waitey,	Oct. 14, 1800
"	Benjamin Peckham,	Dec. 16, 1802
"	William,	Mar. 17, 1705
"	Sarah,	Feb. 14, 1807
"	Mary,	July 15, 1808
"	Sarah,	Oct. 22, 1810
"	Thomas,	June 17, 1812
"	Amos, of Amos and Susannah,	Jan. 6, 1803
"	Josiah Witter,	June 28, 1804

1782	Langworthy Joseph, of Amos and Susannah,	Feb. 19, 1806
1784	" Lois Ann,	Dec. 6, 1807
1760	" Susannah,	Dec. 8, 1810
1761	" William Franklin, of Nathan and Nabby,	
1763		Jan. 5, 1802
1765	" Mary Anne,	May 18, 1803
1767	" Eunice,	Feb. 11, 1805
1768	" Benjamin K., of Benjamin and Hannah,	
1770		Sept. 25, 1820
1763	" Jeremiah T.,	Apr. 29, 1822
or,	" George Edwin,	July 1, 1824
1780	" Susan E., of Nathan H. and Ann E.,	
1782	" Sarah A.,	
1786	Lanphere Nancy, of Rowland and Elizabeth,	Sept. 23, 1777
1789	" Silas,	Aug. 27, 1779
1788	" Elizabeth,	(sic) Feb. 10, 1780
1790	" Lathana,	Nov. 22, 1782
1792	" Joshua,	Aug. 23, 1784
1794	" Polly,	Sept. 23, 1786
1797	" Eunice,	June 25, 1788
1797	" Clarke, of Rowland and Alice,	Oct. 24, 1793
1800	" Sylvia,	Aug. 2, 1795
1799	Larkin Susannah, of John and Amey,	Aug. 19, 1756
1800	"	died Mar. 3, 1764
1802	" Nathan,	Mar. 15, 1760
1705	" Anna,	Apr. 17, 1762
1807	" Joseph,	Dec. 30, 1764
1808	" Mary,	Mar. 20, 1767
1810	" Amey,	Nov. 23, 1769
1812	" Margaret,	Dec. 6, 1771
1803	" John,	May 15, 1774
1804	" Enos,	Sept. 13, 1776

Larkin John Jr., died in his 47th, year,	May 4, 1777
" John, of John and Amey,	died Aug. 23, 1781
Latham David, of John and Lois,	May 30, 1754
" Joseph,	Oct. 5, 1755
" Sarah,	Jan. 27, 1758
"	died July 18, 1759
" Mary,	May 10, 1760
Lewis Delight, of Abel and Thankful,	Nov. 4, 1760
" Elias, of Elias and Susannah,	July 11, 1761
" Sarah, of Jonathan and Sarah,	May, 2, 1762
" Hannah,	Sept. 25, 1763
" Jonathan,	Apr. 20, 1767
" Richard,	Sept. 4, 1771
" Matthew, of Ezekiel and Thankful,	Feb. 18, 1767
" Sarah,	Sept. 10, 1769
" Eleazer,	Jan. 29, 1772
" Benjamin,	Mar. 15, 1774
" Thankful,	Apr. 12, 1776
" Susannah, of Ezekiel and Susannah,	Mar. 28, 1767
" Ezekiel,	Jan. 27, 1769
" Joseph,	Nov. 13, 1771
" Simeon,	Aug. 29, 1773
" Elnathan,	Feb. 6, 1776
" Thomas Geer,	Apr. 8, 1778
" Henry, of Moses and Hannah,	Dec. 17, 1770
" Nancy, of Benjamin and Amey,	May 6, 1772
" Ethan, of Paul and Martha,	Nov. 30, 1772
" Martha,	July 11, 1775
" Daniel, born	May 23, 1778
" Sarah Ann (Northup,) his wife,	July 14, 1786
" Content (Langworthy,)	Feb. 2, 1788
" Sarah Ann, wife of Daniel, died at North Stonington, Conn.,	May 20, 1821

1777	Lewis Hannah, of Nash,	Apr. 22, 1780
1781	" Daniel, 3rd, son of Jesse,	Apr. 25, 1785
1754	" Catey, of Elias and Elizabeth,	Feb. 15, 1791
1755	" Lois,	Mar. 27, 1793
1758	" Elias,	Aug. 6, 1795
1759	" Ephraim Browning,	May 17, 1798
1760	" Betsey Browning,	May 17, 1798
1760	" Pardon,	Jan. 11, 1806
1761	" Fannie,	Mar. 9, 1808
1762	" Martha,	Nov. 19, 1810
1763	" Eunice,	June 20, 1814
1767	" Simeon Paul, alias, (b. Charlestown,)	Jan. 20, 1792
1771	" Thomas Wilbur, of Henry and Edy,	June 1, 1794
1767	" Pardon,	June 3, 1796
1769	" Matilda,	Dec. 28, 1798
1772	" Moses B., born	Apr. 10, 1797
1774	" Mary A., his wife,	Jan. 29, 1803
1776	" Phebe M., of Moses B. and Mary A.,	Feb. 7, 1831
1767	" Moses D.,	Jan. 28, 1833
1769	" Daniel C.,	Sept. 20, 1835
1771	" Hannah A.,	May 26, 1837
1773	" Benjamin F.,	June 28, 1838
1776	" Susan A.,	Oct. 8, 1841
1778	" Francis J.,	Sept. 14, 1845
1770	" George Washington, of Nathaniel and Mary,	Nov. 29, 1800
1772	" Eliza, of Daniel and Sarah Ann,	Aug. 7, 1806
1775	" Anna,	Apr. 15, 1808
1778	" William B.,	June 14, 1810
1786	" Daniel C.,	Feb. 25, 1815
1788	" Amey,	Nov. 16, 1813
ton,	" Emeline,	July 8, 1815
821		

Lewis	Sarah Content, of Daniel and Content,	July 6, 1824
"	Abbie Altona,	Jan. 18, 1830
"	Elizabeth, of Daniel and Ann,	Aug. 7, 1806
"	Anne,	Apr. 15, 1808
"	William Bliss,	June 14, 1810
"	Hannah B., of Christopher C. and Wealthy,	Dec. 21, 1812
"	Christopher C.,	Feb. 22, 1815
"	Alfred,	Jan. 31, 1817
"	Nathan Kenyon,	Oct. 23, 1818
"	Daniel,	Feb. 4, 1821
"	Welcome,	July 7, 1822
"	Edwin Ransom,	Jan. 31, 1827
"	Edwin Augustus, of Charles C. and Frances M.,	Feb. 11, 1846

M

Maccoon	John, of John and Hannah,	Dec. 22, 1745
"	Samuel,	Sept. 26, 1747
"	Hannah,	Aug. 3, 1749
"	Abner,	May 25, 1752
"	Eunice,	June 25, 1754
"	Arnold,	May 25, 1756
"	Marvin, of Daniel Jr. and Abigail,	Apr. 6, 1746
"	Timothy,	Oct. 12, 1748
"	Daniel,	Dec. 8, 1750
"	Phineus,	Jan. 18, 1753
"	James,	May 16, 1755
"	Elizabeth,	Oct. 26, 1757
"	"	died Aug. 27, 1759
"	Abigail,	June 24, 1760

24	Maccoon Joseph, of Joseph, and Elizabeth,	Feb. 17, 1758
30	“ Thankful,	Apr. 26, 1760
06	“ Mary,	Dec. 18, 1762
08	“ Amey,	Apr. 19, 1765
10	Manchester Henry B., born	Jan. 11, 1818
	“ Mary E. (Crandall,) his wife,	Dec. 29, 1822
12	Maxson John, (born Westerly,)	Aug. 27, 1725
15	“ Sarah (Burdick of Samuel) his wife.	Nov. 18, 1725
17	“ Eunice, of John and Sarah,	Feb. 23, 1747
18	“ Lois,	Nov. 11, 1748
21	“ John,	Nov. 11, 1750
22	“ Tacy,	Apr. 3, 1753
27	“ Thankful,	Aug. 2, 1755
	“ Sarah,	Feb. 11, 1758
46	“ Elizabeth,	July 31, 1760
	“ Richard,	Oct. 11, 1763
	“ Henry,	June 7, 1766
45	“ Samuel, of Samuel and Ruth,	Sept. 5, 1743
47	“ Ruth,	Mar. 5, 1747
49	“ Elisha,	Apr. 20, 1749
52	“ Lucy,	Aug. 27, 1751
54	“ Tacy,	Feb. 13, 1754
56	“ Judeth,	June 19, 1756
46	“ Phineus, and Mary,	Jan. 11, 1765
48	“ Mary,	Jan. 9, 1767
50	“ Esther,	Dec. 31, 1768
53	“ Barbara,	Jan. 1, 1771
55	“ Nancy,	Aug. 6, 1775
57	“ Wealthy,	May 24, 1779
59	“ Stephen, of Stephen and Martha,	Aug. 25, 1757
60	“ Avis,	Oct. 29, 1759
	“ Esther,	June 13, 1762

Maxson Jared, of Stephen and Martha,	Dec. 30, 1764
" Joel,	Mar. 21, 1767
" Hannah,	Feb. 26, 1769
" Ethan, of Samuel and Hannah,	Apr. 28, 1768
" Susannah, of William and Lucy,	Sept. 16, 1769
" William Miner,	July 12, 1772
" Lois,	Jan. 21, 1776
" Tabor,	Apr. 16, 1778
" Hannah,	Apr. 1, 1780
" Susannah,	Mar. 25, 1782
" Lucy,	May 22, 1784
" Aseneth,	June 21, 1786
" Elon,	Nov. 8, 1788
" Joseph, of Sylvanus and Lydia,	Apr. 25, 1771
" Lewis,	Dec. 17, 1772
" Sylvanus,	Feb. 16, 1775
" Nathan,	Oct. 5, 1777
" Benjamin, of Stephen,	June 27, 1771
" Thankful,	Feb. 27, 1776
" Samuel, 3d, son of Samuel,	Apr. 1, 1774
" Elisha, 4th, son	Apr. 3, 1776
" Davis, 5th, son	Mar. 13, 1784
" Benjamin, Jr. born	Sept. 28, 1775
" Penelope, his wife,	Dec. 2, 1782
" Benjamin, of Benjamin and Penelope,	Jan. 23, 1798
" Nancy,	Apr. 11, 1800
" David,	Dec. 4, 1801
" Sally,	July 8, 1804
" Huldah,	Aug. 17, 1806
" George of George and Anne,	Nov. 23, 1778
" Nancy,	Sept. 17, 1780
" Polly,	Feb. 27, 1783

764	Maxson	Freelove, of George and Anne,	Dec. 2, 1785
767	"	James,	Mar. 2, 1788
769	"	Abel,	May 11, 1790
768	"	Martha,	July 7, 1792
769	"	Henry,	Aug. 1, 1794
772	"	Wealthy, of Samuel,	May 24, 1779
776	"	Martha, of Peleg and Sarah,	Aug. 12, 1779
778	"	Benjamin Clarke,	Apr. 5, 1781
780	"	Peleg,	June 27, 1783
782	"	Nathan, of Nathan and Nancy,	Dec. 16, 1785
784	"	Elizabeth,	Oct. 21, 1787
786	"	Catharine,	Nov. 9, 1789
788	"	Matthew,	Nov. 27, 1791
771	"	"	died Dec. 30, 1791
772	"	Isaac Vars,	May 23, 1793
775	"	Edward,	Aug. 20, 1797
777	"	Sarah,	Sept. 16, 1799
771	"	John Davis, of Samuel Jr. and Hannah,	
776			Mar. 10, 1788
774	"	Ezekiel, of Elisha and Rebecca,	Sept. 22, 1788
776	"	Tacy,	Apr. 6, 1790
784	"	Elisha,	Jan. 26, 1792
775	"	Daniel,	Nov. 6, 1793
782	"	Abigail,	Nov. 6, 1795
798	"	Rhoda,	Mar. 22, 1798
800	"	Rebecca,	Mar. 21, 1800
801	"	Samuel,	May 29, 1802
804	"	Paul,	Dec. 20, 1807
806	"	Hannah, of Ethan and Susey,	Apr. 11, 1792
778	"	Charles Miner, of William M. and Sylvia,	
780			Sept. 8, 1794
783	"	Mary Clarke, of Russell and Mary,	July 16, 1795

Maxson	Russell, of Russell and Mary,	Aug. 25, 1797
"	Elizabeth,	Dec. 25, 1800
"	Paul Clarke,	Feb. 17, 1806
"	George P. of Russell and Hannah,	Mar. 26, 1824
"	Asa of Joseph and Lydia,	Feb. 14, 1797
"	Joel,	Dec. 23, 1798
"	Phebe,	May 30, 1801
"	George Potter,	Oct. 27, 1803
"	Lucy Crandall,	July 18, 1807
"	Thomas,	July 19, 1811
"	Nancy, of Lewis and Tacy,	Nov. 2, 1797
"	Samuel Coon,	July 25, 1800
"	Nathan, of Nathan and Ruth,	May 7, 1805
"	Jairus Rogers Crandall,	July 11, 1807
"	Nancy Crandall,	Dec. 22, 1809
"	" " 2nd,	Dec. 22, 1810
"	Horace,	May 17, 1812
"	Lydia Wells,	Oct. 22, 1816
"	Elias Irish, of Peleg and Clarrissa,	Apr. 3, 1810
"	Tacy Ann, of Elisha and Lydia,	Oct. 12, 1825
"	Abbie Angeline,	July 2, 1827
"	David Stillman, of Sands Card and Lucy,	Sept. 28, 1828
"	Nathan, of Samuel and Lucy,	Aug. 5, 1830
"	Samuel Ray,	Nov. 22, 1832
"	Julia Ann,	Oct. 15, 1834
"	Lucy Angeline,	Dec. 29, 1836
Millard	Sarah, of John and Catherine,	Feb. 25, 1755
"	Elijah,	Apr. 21, 1758
"	Catherine,	May 24, 1761
"	Susannah,	Mar. 13, 1764
Mott	Sarah, of Ebenezer and Elizabeth,	Oct. 4, 1763

N

1797		
1800		
1806	Ney Catherine, of Caleb and Catherine,	May 26, 1752
1824	" Mary, Oct. 22, 1761	
1797	" Joshua, Mar. 18, 1758.	
1798	" Mary, died, aged 66 years, July 5, 1788	
1801	" Caleb, died, aged 76 years, July 25, 1796	
1803	Nichols Andrew, of David and Elizabeth,	May 10, 1776
1807	" George,	Dec. 31, 1777
1811	" John,	Nov. 22, 1779
1797	" Desire,	May 10, 1782
1800	" Luke,	Dec. 13, 1783
1805	" Martha,	Feb. 22, 1786
1807	" Amey,	Dec. 4, 1787
1809	" Eliza, of John and Elizabeth,	Aug. 23, 1804
1810	" Maria Ann,	Feb. 16, 1806
1812		

O P

1816		
1810		
1825	Palmer Nathaniel, born May 13, 1757	
1827	" Mary, his wife, born Nov. 18, 1760	
	" Judeth, of Nathaniel and Mary,	Dec. 31, 1782
1828	" Mary,	Jan. 29, 1784
1830	" Gideon,	Feb. 23, 1785
1832	" Nathaniel,	Oct. 4, 1786
1834	" Samuel,	Aug. 15, 1788
1836	" Lawton, of John and Hannah,	Jan. 31, 1790
1755	Palmiter Phebe, of Nathan and Abigail,	Sept 19, 1770
1758	" Stephen,	Apr. 24, 1772
1761	Patterson Amos, (born Stonington, Conn.)	Mar. 24, 1734
1764	" Eunice (Hall) his wife, (born Richmond)	
1763		Mar. 6, 1733

Patterson Mary, of Amos and Eunice,	June 28, 1757
" Martha,	Oct. 18, 1761
" Eunice,	July 8, 1763
" Amos,	Oct. 3, 1772
" " died	Oct. 16, 1778

Note. First child born in Richmond, the others in Hopkinton.

Peckham Hannah, of Daniel and Avis,	Apr. 25, 1777
" Polly,	Nov. 27, 1778
" Weeden,	May 2, 1782
" Amey,	Mar. 5, 1784
Perry Mary, of Simeon,	Sept. 18, 1750
" Samuel,	May 1, 1754
" Susannah,	June 17, 1756
" Simeon,	Sept. 29, 1759
" Simeon, of Simeon and Penelope,	Sept. 29, 1769
Popple Tabitha, born Mar. 22, 1787	
Porter Hannah, of Nathan and Hannah,	Apr. 10, 1764
" Desire,	Nov. 14, 1766
" Nathan,	May 19, 1768
" Fannie,	Dec. 18, 1769
" John,	Mar. 9, 1772
" Mary,	Apr. 9, 1774
Potter Caleb, of Thomas and Judeth, (O.S.)	Aug. 19, 1749
" Mary, of George and Content,	May 30, 1755
" George,	Feb. 10, 1757
" Joseph,	Feb. 16, 1759
" Hannah,	Mar. 9, 1761
" Susannah,	Mar. 14, 1763
" Content,	May 25, 1765
" Lydia,	Oct. 10, 1766
" Nathan,	May 31, 1769

1757	Potter Lucy, of George and Content,	Oct. 10, 1771
1761	" Elizabeth,	Sept. 19, 1775
1763	" Stephen, of Stephen,	Nov. 1, 1757
1772	" Judeth, of Caleb and Catherine,	Nov. 15, 1771
1778	" " died	Dec. 19, 1792
thers	" Mary,	July 29, 1773
	" Thomas,	Aug. 25, 1775
1777	" Caleb,	Oct. 30, 1779
1778	" Clarke,	Aug. 19, 1781
1782	" Sarah,	May 8, 1783
1784	" Catharine,	Feb. 17, 1788
1750	" Elizabeth,	Sept. 12, 1794
1754	" Thomas, died in his 78th, year,	Jan. 8, 1773
1756	" Judeth, wife of Thomas, died age 93y.	Jan. 26, 1805
1759	" Judeth, of Caleb died age 22 years,	Dec. 19, 1779
1769	" Catey, " " 29 years,	Dec. 4, 1816
	" Lyman, of Jonathan Jr. and Martha,	Jan. 29, 1777
1764	" Lydia,	Mar. 20, 1779
1766	" Lucy,	May 20, 1781
1768	" Luke,	June 5, 1783
1769	" Martha,	July 11, 1785
1772	" Jonathan,	Dec. 20, 1787
1774	" Sarah,	Dec. 16, 1789
1749	" George,	Mar. 30, 1793
1755	Note. First two born in Richmond, the others in	
1757	Hopkinton.	
1759	" William, of Stephen and Sarah,	Nov. 15, 1781
1761	" Sarah,	Nov. 23, 1783
1763	" Stephen,	Aug. 5, 1785
1765	" Esther,	June 11, 1787
1766	" Ezekiel,	July 21, 1790
1769	" Rebecca, of Thomas and Sally,	Dec. 10, 1798

Potter Asa Coon, of Thomas and Sally,	May 4, 1801
" " died	Jan. 5, 1804
" Judith,	Nov. 4, 1803
" Levi Barber,	Jan. 5, 1806
" Benjamin, born June 16, 1785	
" Elizabeth (Greene) his wife, born Nov. 8, 1792	
" Eliza, of Benjamin and Elizabeth,	Sept. 20, 1808
" Maria Egerton,	Sept. 20, 1810
" Benjamin Franklin,	Nov. 17, 1812
" Elizabeth Frances,	Apr. 7, 1815
" Sarah Turner,	Sept. 17, 1817
" Susan Greene,	July 18, 1820
" Luther Greene,	Nov. 8, 1823
" John Edwin,	Jan. 26, 1826
" Nancy, of Clarke and Judeth,	Jan. 2, 1809
" Beriah,	Feb. 23, 1811
" Clarke Aldrich,	Sept. 20, 1812
" William Wilbur,	Mar. 8, 1814
" Joseph Henry, of Robert T. and Mary,	Oct. 21, 1823
" Harriet D. of Clarke A. and Belinda,	Dec. 28, 1839

Q R

Randall Matthew, of Lieut. Matthew and Mary,	May 17, 1775
" Lucy,	Dec. 16, 1776
" Hannah,	Feb. 5, 1779
" Sarah,	Feb. 10, 1781
" Mary,	Mar. 4, 1783
" Nancy,	June 22, 1786
" Betsey,	Aug. 16, 1788
Reynolds Elizabeth, of Richmond,	Feb. 26, 1751
" Presilla,	Sept. 20, 1852

Reynolds Joshua, of Richmond,	Mar. 7, 1754
" John,	Nov. 16, 1755
" Samuel, of Joseph, (N. S.)	Oct. 23, 1751
" Thomas, (")	Dec. 8, 1753
" Simeon, of Richmond,	Jan, 15, 1758
" Joshua, and Anne, buried	Jan. 28, 1760
" Anne, wife of Richmond, buried	Jan. 28, 1760
" Thankful, of Joseph and Hannah,	June 8, 1760
" Rebecca, of Elias and Ruth,	Oct. 14, 1760
" James,	Dec. 19, 1761
" John,	Sept. 15, 1764
" Elias,	Nov. 5, 1767
" Silas,	Mar. 14, 1769
" Amey,	Apr. 5, 1771
" Susannah, of Zaccheus Jr. and Desire,	Apr. 2, 1773
" Polly,	Apr. 23, 1775
" Susannah,	Mar. 29, 1780
" Clarke, of Clarke and Hannah,	Aug. 10, 1777
" Ethan,	May 21, 1780
" Phineus Miner,	Dec. 24, 1787
" Desire, of Zaccheus and Phebe,	May 29, 1782
" Phebe,	Sept. 17, 1783
" Sophia,	Oct. 1, 1785
" Ira,	Dec. 5, 1787
" Cynthia,	Mar. 2, 1791
" Welcome,	Apr. 13, 1796
" Zaccheus, father of the above children, died before his son Welcome was born.	
Rhodes Sarah, 4th, child of James and Anna,	June 7, 1761
" James, 5th,	Aug. 12, 1764
Robinson William, of Edward and Martha,	Mar. 29, 1736

Robinson Edward, of Edward and Martha,	Feb. 15, 1738
“ Francis,	May 22, 1740
“ Nathan,	June 30, 1742
“ Martha,	Sept. 28, 1745
“ Elizabeth,	Apr. 29, 1748
“ Anne,	Nov. 6, 1750
“ Amey,	Feb. 6, 1853
“ Avis,	July 12, 1759
Rogers Amos, of Amos and Anne,	Nov. 1, 1767
“ John,	Dec. 22, 1770
“ Geason,	June 4, 1775
“ “ died	Dec. 11, 1777
“ Elisha,	Apr. 11, 1777
“ Anna,	Feb. 17, 1779
“ Charles Dake,	Nov. 8, 1780
“ Sally,	Nov. 17, 1785
“ Martha, of Carey and Martha,	Sept. 16, 1768
“ Clarke,	May 26, 1771
“ Benjamin,	June 6, 1773
“ Carey,	Apr. 29, 1776
Ross Anna, of Lyman and Judeth,	Feb. 5, 1810

S

Saunders, William, of Henry and Aphannah,	Feb. 9, 1774
“ Mary,	Mar. 27, 1776
“ Susannah,	Neb. 3, 1780
“ Elizabeth,	Jan. 6, 1784
“ Matilda, of Isaac and Matilda,	Feb. 7, 1811
Sheldon Phebe, of Asa and Mary,	Sept. 27, 1801
“ Renewed,	Mar. 26, 1803
“ Mary Ann,	Aug. 5, 1805
“ Phineus,	Sept. 13, 1807

1738	" Asa,	Feb. 13, 1810
1740	" Dennis,	Apr. 7, 1812
1742	" Gilbert Gardiner,	Oct. 17, 1814
1745	Spicer Joseph, of Joseph and Mary,	Mar. 9, 1797
1748	" Fannie,	Apr. 26, 1799
1750	" George Thurston,	Aug. 4, 1802
1853	" John,	Aug. 26, 1804
1759	Stiles John, of Israel and Hannah,	Mar. 5, 1736
1767	" Mary,	Oct. 10, 1738
1770	" Israel,	Apr. 13, 1740
1775	" Nathaniel,	July 28, 1742
1777	" " died	Feb. 23, 1754
1777	" William,	July 29, 1744
1779	" Hannah,	July 13, 1746
1780	" " died	July — 1749
1785	" Joshua,	July 12, 1748
1768	" " died	July — 1749
1771	" Hannah,	July 9, 1750
1773	" A son born and died,	Dec. 22, 1753
1776	Stillman Elisha, of Elisha,	Feb. 26, 1761
1810	" Prudence (Burdick of Elder John) his wife,	July 24, 1761
	" Prudence, of Elisha and Prudence,	Jan. 13, 1783
1774	" Phineus,	May 10, 1785
1776	" Polly,	Aug. 11, 1787
1780	" Elisha,	Oct. 2, 1789
1784	" John Burdick,	Aug. 29, 1792
1811	" Clarke,	Jan. 15, 1795
1801	" Susannah,	July 20, 1797
1803	" Ira,	Oct. 30, 1799
1805	" Thankful	Jan. 6, 1805
1807	" Phineus, born May 10, 1785	

Stillman	Thankful (Gardiner) his wife,	Mar. 27, 1784
"	Thankful, of Phineus and Thankful,	Oct. 27, 1811
"	George P.	Mar. 20, 1813
"	Boton,	July 2, 1814
"	Prudence M.	June 20, 1816
"	Amelia E.	May 5, 1818
"	Ransome T.	Feb. 29, 1820
"	Charles O.	Jan. 12, 1824
"	Eliza C.	Feb. 16, 1826
"	David G.	July 24, 1828
"	Maria, of David and Grace,	Aug. 21, 1803
"	Ephraim,	Jan. 8, 1806
"	Lucy,	July 19, 1808
"	Elizabeth,	Mar. 7, 1811
"	Maxson J. of Christopher C. and Mary,	Oct. 22, 1831
Stetson Benjamin,	of Thomas	July 9, 1772

T

Tanner	David, of Nathan (of William) and Mary,	
"	Nathan,	
"	Abel,	Sept. 7, 1740
"	Hannah, of John and Mary,	Sept. 19, 1752
"	Nathan,	Aug. 17, 1755
"	Mary,	Jan. 7, 1758
"	Esther,	Dec. 17, 1760
"	Ruth,	Nov. 8, 1763
"	John,	Aug. 27, 1766
"	Stephen,	Dec. 14, 1769
"	Joseph, of William and Susannah,	Feb. 5, 1756
"	Thurston,	Apr. 15, 1758
"	"	died May 5, 1767

84	Tanner William, of William and Susannah,	Aug. 6, 1760
811	" Susannah,	July 23, 1763
813	" Sarah,	Dec. 15, 1765
814	" Hannah,	Jan. 29, 1768
816	" Nathan, of David,	Sept. 27, 1755
818	" Mary,	May 14, 1757
820	" Hannah, of Nathan and Elizabeth,	Sept. 6, 1760
824	" Nathan,	Feb. 22, 1763
826	" Thomas,	Sept. 14, 1767
828	" Elizabeth,	Dec. 13, 1770
803	" Sarah,	July 4, 1772
806	" Mary,	May 12, 1775
808	" Thankful, of David and Hopestill,	July 27, 1761
811	" Nathan, of John and Mary,	Aug. 17, 1755
	" Mary,	Jan. 7, 1758
831	" Esther,	Dec. 17, 1760
772	" Hannah,	Sept. 19, 1762
	" James, of David and Hopestill,	June 30, 1767
	" William, of Abel and Phebe,	May 8, 1769
	" Elizabeth,	Feb. 6, 1771
	" Phebe,	Jan. 4, 1773
	" Mary,	Mar. 28, 1775
740	" Hannah,	May 5, 1777
752	" Nathan,	Mar. 15, 1779
755	" Anna,	May 12, 1781
758	" John,	Oct. 4, 1783
760	" Phannie,	Aug. 23, 1787
763	" William Brown, of William & Ruth,	Oct. 13, 1772
766	" Anstis,	Apr. 19, 1776
769	" Ruth,	Aug. 18, 1778
756	" Susannah,	May 30, 1786
758	" Francis Brown,	Apr. 14, 1793
767		

Tanner	William, of William and Nappie,	Oct. 13, 1772
"	Anstis,	Apr. 19, 1776
"	Mary, of William and Susannah,	Aug. 6, 1770
"	Tacy,	Dec. 16, 1772
"	Esther,	May 21, 1775
"	Susannah, wife of William, died	July 26, 1776
"	Mary, of Joshua and Thankful,	Mar. 10, 1776
"	John,	Aug. 15, 1778
"	Thankful,	Dec. 20, 1780
"	Susannah,	May 2, 1783
"	Elizabeth,	Dec. 25, 1785
"	Esther,	May 10, 1788
"	Pardon,	May 23, 1791
"	Nathan, of Nathan and Susannah,	Oct. 28, 1776
"	David, of David and Hopeskill,	Jan. 21, 1780
"	Betsey, of William Jr. and Hannah,	Sept. 24, 1786
"	Susey,	Jan. 2, 1788
"	Nathan Jr., of Nathan and Charlotte,	Sept. 9, 1806
Thurston	Taylor, of Gardiner and Lydia,	Aug. 29, 1787
"	Robert,	Apr. 6, 1790
"	Lucy,	July 11, 1792
"	Sarah R., of Clarke and Abbie,	June 2, 1817
"	Benjamin R.,	Mar. 31, 1819
"	Benjamin Francis, of Benjamin B.,	Nov. 7, 1829
"	George Edward,	Apr. 11, 1831
Tibbetts	Pardon, of William and Mary,	Jan. 27, 1755
"	Thankful,	Mar. 21, 1758
"	David,	Apr. 19, 1760
"	William,	May 21, 1763
Tripp	Phebe Brown, alias, of Ruth,	Dec. 29, 1791

U

Utter James Noyes, of John and Esther,	Oct. 10, 1802
“ Esther,	June 2, 1804
“ John,	Sept. 20, 1806

V

Vincent Jane, of Nicholas and Anna,	Mar. 22, 1776
“ Anna,	May 31, 1777
“ Susannah,	May 8, 1779
“ Clarke,	Apr. 28, 1781
“ Betsey,	Mar. 12, 1783
“ Nicholas,	Feb. 1, 1785
“ Temperance,	Oct. 20, 1787
“ Abigail,	Jan. 31, 1789
“ Lydia,	Jan. 2, 1792

W

Waite Paine, of Thomas and Bridget,	Dec. 12, 1745
“ Joseph,	Aug. 16, 1747
“ Susannah,	Aug. 16, 1747
“ Sarah,	Apr. — 1749
“ John,	Mar. — 1751
“ Job,	Aug. — 1753
“ Grace,	June 4, 1756
“ Thankful,	Dec. 17, 1757
Warren Elizabeth, of Moses,	Aug. 2, 1754
“ Mary,	Apr. 1, 1757
Wells Edward Jr. born Feb, 23, 1726	
“ Elizabeth (Sheffield) his wife, born	Oct. 1, 1728
“ Sarah, of Edward and Elizabeth, Nov.	19, or 21, 1750

Wells Catherine, of Edward and Elizabeth,	Oct 23, 1752
“ Stephen,	Apr. 4, 1754
“ Sheffield,	Dec. 13, 1755
“ “	died Nov. 11, 1759
“ Lucy,	Sept. 18, 1757
“ Cynthia,	Sept. 22, 1759
“ Phannev,	Jan. 19, 1761
“ Edward,	June 9, 1765
“ Mary, of Joshua,	Oct. 11, 1756
“ Samuel,	Feb. 6, 1758
“ Thankful,	Mar. 23, 1761
“ Joseph,	May 18, 1763
“ Elizabeth, of James,	Jan. 14, 1758
“ James,	Jan. 7, 1760
“ Robert,	Nov. 26, 1761
“ George,	Nov. 9, 1763
“ Polly,	Apr. 9, 1767
“ Hannah,	Apr. 16, 1769
“ Ruth,	Sept. 6, 1770
“ Anna,	Mar. 5, 1774
“ Elisha, of Matthew and Bridget,	Sept. 19, 1758
“ Bathsheba,	July 6, 1760
“ Elias,	Jan. 3, 1762
“ John,	Dec. 3, 1763
“ Barbara, of Peter and Elizabeth,	Jan. 17, 1760
“ Clarke, of Thomas and Sarah,	July 8, 1762
“ Joseph,	Sept. 2, 1764
“ David,	Apr. 2, 1766
“ Mary,	Dec. 2, 1768
“ Anne,	Jan. 1, 1770
“ Rhoda, of Tamson and Elizabeth,	May 14, 1768
“ Palmer,	Mar. 31, 1771

752	Wells Elizabeth, of Tamson and Elizabeth,	Aug. 28, 1773
754	" Thompson,	June 16, 1776
755	" Mary,	Nov. 23, 1778
759	" Phebe,	May 21, 1787
757	" Eunice,	June 21, 1788
759	" Elizabeth, of Jonathan and Amey,	Feb. 11, 1769
761	" Mary,	Oct. 29, 1773
765	" Gardiner, of Joshua,	Mar. 20, 1770
756	" Joshua,	July 17, 1771
758	" Joseph, of Samuel and Susannah,	May 7, 1783
761	" Susannah,	Nov. 14, 1788
763	" Samuel,	Apr. 27, 1791
758	" George Potter,	Dec. 14, 1793
760	" William Davis,	Apr. 8, 1797
761	" Thankful,	Aug. 7, 1803
763	" Bathsheba, of John and Sarah,	Apr. 19, 1789
767	" Phebe, of Barker and Fannie,	Aug. 19, 1800
769	" John Aldrich,	Nov. 17, 1801
770	" Joseph Willard, of Joseph and Lydia,	Feb. 9, 1808.
774	" Daniel Babcock,	Aug. 15, 1811
758	" Edward S., of Edward S. and Deborah,	Oct. 8, 1818
760	West Jonathan, of Elder Thomas,	Nov. 28, 1754
762	" Susannah,	June 3, 1756
763	" Michael,	Dec. 15, 1759
760	" Thomas,	Feb. 21, 1762
762	" Francis,	Apr. 15, 1764
764	" Samuel,	Oct. 6, 1766
766	" Joseph,	Oct. 4, 1770
768	" Amie,	Apr. 3, 1774
770	" Abigail,	July 31, 1776
768	" Sarah, of Francis and Mary,	June 5, 1758
771	" William,	Sept. 7, 1760

White Godfrey, of Oliver,	Sept. 4, 1761
" Susannah,	Nov. 1, 1766
" Amelia, of Godfrey and Jane,	Jan. 14, 1786
" Amos,	May 6, 1787
" William,	May 20, 1788
" Phebe,	July 28, 1789
" Oliver,	July 22, 1792
" Henry,	Dec. 31, 1793
" Jane,	Jan. 23, 1796
" Abigail Sole,	Nov. 11, 1797
" Gideon Sole,	Apr. 21, 1799
" Susannah Greene,	July 5, 1800
" Walter Ellis,	Jan. 11, 1803
" Sophia,	Oct. 1, 1804
" Wealthian, of Job,	Oct. 3, 1759
" Sabra,	July 11, 1761
" Jonathan,	Mar. 3, 1764
" Hannah, of Oliver Jr, and Cynthia,	Dec. 29, 1781
" Clarke,	Apr. 16, 1783
Wilbur Dinah, of Christopher and Sarah,	Aug. 3, 1747
" Deborah,	July 2, 1749
" Mary,	May 6, 1751
" Elizabeth,	Mar. 26, 1753
" Sarah,	Jan. 22, 1756
" Benjamin,	Dec. 19, 1757
" Lydia,	May 6, 1760
" John, of John and Mary,	Jan. 25, 1762
" Thomas,	Oct. 25, 1765
" Isaac, born Mar. 26, 1774	
" Martha, his wife, born June 6, 1780	
" Isaac, of Isaac and Martha,	Sept. 20, 1800
" Charles,	June 6, 1803
" Martha,	Nov. 18, 1805

1761	Wilcox Nathan Asa Gates, of Nathan and Sophia,	
1766		Dec. 23, 1832
1786	Wilkinson Sheffield, of Samuel and Mary,	Dec. 29, 1777
1787	Wittef Josiah, of Joseph, born Jan. 25, 1739	
1788	" Tacy (Reynolds of Zaccheus) his wife, born	
1789		Mar. 19, 1743
1792	" Weeden, of Josiah and Tacy,	Apr. 30, 1765
1793	" Susannah,	May 7, 1767
1796	" Lois,	Oct. 1, 1768
1797	" Hannah,	Aug. 12, 1772
1799	" Joseph,	Mar. 28, 1773
1800	" Eunice,	Oct. 31, 1775
1803	" Josiah,	Mar. 28, 1777
1804	" Sarah,	Feb. 6, 1779
1759	" Samuel, of John and Anne, (O. S.)	June 29, 1745
1761	" Sarah, of William and Martha,	Nov. 12, 1765
1764	" " died	Dec. 6, 1765
1781	" Sarah 2nd,	Dec. 3, 1766
1783	" Martha,	Apr. 27, 1769
1747	" Elizabeth,	Aug. 4, 1771
1749	" Mary,	Nov. 6, 1773
1751	" Wealthy,	Feb. 17, 1776
1753	" William,	Aug. 26, 1778
1756	" Mary, of Samuel and Tacy,	Dec. 10, 1769
1757	" Huldah,	Mar. 1, 1775
1760	" Davis,	May 2, 1774
1762	" " died	Nov. 1, 1775
1765	" Samuel,	Jan. 17, 1776
	" Tacy,	Feb. 14, 1779
	" John,	Mar. 31, 1781
1800	" Hannah,	July 27, 1784
1803	" Paul,	Sept. 19, 1787
1805		

Witter Anne, of Samuel and Tacy,	Nov. 9, 1779
“ Anne, of John and Meriam,	May 9, 1766
“ John,	Dec. 19, 1768
“ Holley,	July 14, 1772
“ Anne, of William and Martha,	Aug. 24, 1780
“ Joseph,	Dec. 13, 1782
“ Dorcas, of Samuel and Mary,	Apr. 11, 1797
Woodmansee Sarah Matilda, of Benjamin B. and Ruth,	Feb. 24, 1822
“ George K.	Mar. 19, 1824
“ Thankful,	July 10, 1828
Worden Lucia, of Water and Anne,	Dec. 1, 1751
“ Dorothy,	Feb. 14, 1753
“ Anna,	Feb. 14, 1755
“ Sherall Waite,	Aug. 6, 1756
“ Benjamin,	Nov. 5, 1758
“ Mary, of William and Mary,	May 20, 1766
“ Sarah,	Sept. 10, 1767
“ Anne,	Aug. 19, 1769
Wright Sabrina, of John and Sabrina,	Jan. 29, 1789
“ Francis West,	Jan. 31, 1791
“ Nancy,	Dec. 27, 1792
“ Esther,	July 3, 1794
“ Daniel, of Daniel and Patience,	May 3, 1815

In the next number of the Register will be given a very liberal installment of the Hopkinton Marriages and what is not published in this number will be found in the issue following.

779
766
768
772
780
782
797

MILITARY RETURNS AND MUSTER ROLLS

OF THE

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.



HE organization of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in this and other States has awakened much interest among the descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers. Many persons are seeking for such information as they can obtain relative to their ancestors service in the war for independence. The only publication at the present time in which may be found Regimental and Company Rolls is the "Spirit of '76" by Benjamin Cowell, published in 1850. The Muster Rolls which are published in this volume were mostly collected by the author from the families of officers in the Continental Army. There are today in private hands many of these Old Rolls which contain information now eagerly sought for. It is the desire of the publisher to perpetuate these documents by reproduction in the Register, and if any person having such papers in their possession will send copies of the same to the Editor, they will be reproduced in these pages for the benefit of our readers and those seeking such information. The Editor proposes to publish as far as possible, such as have not heretofore appeared in print. Persons interested in these matters can have queries and answers inserted in the Register, without charge,

very
hat
ssue

the desire being to both receive and convey information. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest can be awakened in these matters as to make this department one of the most interesting features of the Register.

Contributed by Edward Field.

Registrar of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

A Return of the men inlisted by Lt. Henry Alexander in Colonel Christ'r Smiths Regiment, raising for Fifteen Months.

Mens Names.	Time of Inlistment.
Seth Sprague,	Dec. 19, '76
John Smith,	Jan'y 1, '77
Daniel Bragg,	Dec. 18, '76
Ishmel Harris,	Dec. 21, '76
John Robinson,	Dec. 18, '76
Joseph Fourd,	Dec. 23, '76
Isaac Kindell,	Dec. 24, '76
Daniel Cooke,	Jan'y 14, '77
Benjamin Verry,	Jan. 8, '77
Daniel Monks,	Jan. 10, '77
James Lowrey,	Dec. 23, '76
Patrick Foy,	Jan. 23, '77
William Parker,	Dec. 18, '76
Amos Thurbur,	Dec. 19, '76
Darias Thurbur,	Jan. 15, '77
Benjamin Bishup,	Jan. 15, '77
Uriah Jones,	Jan'y 3, '77
William White,	Jan. 10, '77

William Everton,	Jan. 13, '77
Edward Beatles,	do
Prince Brown,	Dec. 18, '76
Thomas Everton,	Dec. 24, '76
Thomas Baile,	Dec. 23, '76
John Bawl,	Dec. 24, '76
Samuel Smellage,	Jan'y 8, '77
John Brown,	do
Benjamin Barber,	Jan'y 14, '77
John Rogers,	Jan'y 16, '77
John Rogers, ye 2d.	Jan'y 13, '77
William Brown,	Dec. 18, '76
Richard Widrow,	Jan'y 22, '77
John Waite,	Jan'y 18, '77
Bryant Ryant,	Dec. 18, '76
William Greene,	Dec. 20, '76
Elisha Hopkins,	Dec. 18, '76
Bristol Prince,	do
Benja. Sherman,	do
Laurance Clarke,	May 31, '77
John Howard,	June 3, '77
William Wilson,	Dec. 19, '76
Coles Yatts,	do
David Smith,	do

For an account of the Bounties, Wages and Clothing received; reference will have to be had to the original return on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, in Military Returns, 1776 to 1777, page 53; see also Military Returns 1778 to 1782, page 47.

Camp Tiverton May ye 6, 1777.

To the Honorable Governor and General Assembly of the
State of Rhodeisland and providence plantations in A Merica.

a Return of what is inlisted by Philip Traffarn First Liut.
under Josiah Gibbs, Capt. in Colo. Stanton's Reg't.

John Paull,	Sarg't.
Joshua Phillips,	"
Daniel Fisk,	Corporal.
Zebulon Phillips,	"
Philip Traffarn,	Fifer.
Jonathan Bushee,	private.
Abial Traffarn,	"
Oliver Simmons,	"
Peter Paull,	"
James Reed,	"
Daniel Page,	"
Sylvester Alvers,	"

Distribution of what is listed in the Standing Army.

James Peirce,	Private.
Jobe Peirce,	"
Wheeler peirce,	"
Nathan Barney,	"
Wheaton Turner,	"
Joseph thresheir,	"

Philip Traffarn, Lient.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns, 1776 —
1777 page 38.]

Cumberland, May 1st, 1777

I am Sick and on able to Attend my Duty. I have Send
you an A Count of men I have Inlisted into the fifteen months
Service, viz:

William Foster,
Gideon Dexter,
Joseph Chase,
Salsbury Freeman,
Michel Field,
Nathan Wever,
Timothy Freeman,
Thomas Freeman,
Tobe Brown,
Jonathan Peter,

I Shall A tend my Duty
as Soon as I am able
Still I Remain yours &c.

Seth Sprague, Ensign.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns, 1776 —
1777, page 35.]

To the Honourable, the General Assembly of the State
of Rhodeisland & Providence Plantations — a List of the
men Inlisted By Leut. Rufus Barton, in Capt. Churches Com-
pany, Colo. Smith's Rigt.

Israel Luther,	Sergant
Russel Handy.	Corporal
Daved Maxwell,	do

Nelson Miller,	Drummer
John Wilbor,	Fifer
Jeames Luther,	Private
Peleg Luther,	"
Jabez Pierce,	"
Daved Scudder,	"
Nathanel Wilson,	"
Elihu Bates,	"
Jabez Barney,	"
Jessee Purce,	"
Dominik Dicell,	"
Levy Wheaton,	"
Daved Edwards,	"
Reuben Woodmansee,	"
Abiel cheney,	"
William Salsbury,	"
John Innis,	"
Henry Guildersleve,	"
Constant Turner,	"
John Carmeron,	"
Ephraim Whorton,	"
Daved Daveds,	"

total 25

inlisted into the standing army 16

Present on duty 9

April 29, 1777.

Rufus Barton, first Lient.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns, 1776 —
1777, page 17.]

Camp Tiverton, April ye 30th, 1777.

To the Honourable Governor and General Asemble in the
State of Rhodeisland and Providence plantations in America

A Return of what men inlisted by Elisha parker in Capt.
Gibb's Company, in Colo. Stanton's Regement.

Distribution. Sargant. Corporal. Privets.

Robert Love,	1		
John Greene,		1	
Ezekeel parker,			1
Joshua Straight,			1
thomas parker,			1
Arter alswith,			1
Salvanus ames,			1
Benjamin Jackson,			1
Joseph Brown,			1
Zebulon mellett,			1
Alexander Love,			1
Alexander parker,			1
Total	12	Seven inlisted into the Standing Army	

Elisha Parker, 2d, Lieut.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns 1776 —
1777, page 18.]

Return made to the Town Council of Providence.

September 30, 1777, of delinquents in certain companies with the names of those hired in their places.

Return made by Colo. Richmond of Delinquents in his Comy.

Names of Delinquents. Persons hired for them.

† viz. 1. Nicholas Tillinghast	Thomas Chaffey Rnt No. 1	
	Hired September 30, 1777.	£15 0
† 2. Henry Stirling	Clement Peckham No. 2	18 —
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.	
† 3. Sam'l Hill	Ebenezer Hill No. 3	£19 10
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.	
† 4. Jonathan Hanmon	Benjamin Reynold No. 4	15 0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.	

Return made by Capt's Russell and Keen.

viz † 1. Benjamin Aplin	Daniel Knower No. 5	15 0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.	
† 2. Benjamin Taylor	Benjamin Knower No. 5	15 0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.	
† 3. Samuel Jackson	Henry Robey No. 4	15 0
Paid † 4. Aaron Mason	Rich'd Windstanley No. 6	18
	Hired Oct. 3, 1777.	
† 5. Moses Brown	Jonathan Brownell	19 10
	Oct. 3, 1777.	
† 6. Caleb Greene	Benjamin Keen No. 7	15 0
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.	
† 7. Rufus Waterman	Nathan Merrill No. 8	18 0
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.	

† 8. John Burrough	Isaac Barker	No. 9 18
	Hired Oct. 3d.	
† 9. John Smith	William Loring	No. 1 15
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.	

Capt. Snow's Comp'ay.

† Charles Lee	Ralph Merry	R'nt No. 10 18
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.	

Capt Lindley's Company.

† William Morris	Elihu Robinson, Jr.	No. 11 15
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.	
		£252 0 0

Col Tillinghast's Company.

William Proud	William Larsher
---------------	-----------------

The Capital City of Rhode Island has engaged the attention of a curious gentleman but as we view it he has not very clearly defined his word. The Government of Rhode Island was inaugurated at Newport in 1663 and has remained so, annually, to the present day, It looks to us this settles the question in favor of Newport. An adjournment of the Assembly to Providence, does not make that City the Capital. A strict construction of the Charter makes Newport the Capital. It is true all State Offices are in Providence, also that all the Legislatural and Executive business is done here, execept that pertaining to Election, Special Acts and such Legislative business as may happen to come up at this time. This is enough however, to entitle Newport to the honor.

COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL'S BURIAL PLACE.

From Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner, June 12, 1891.

Editor of the Gleaner :

YOU have been publishing a series of biographical sketches prepared by Noah J. Arnold of Providence, and among them has appeared that of Colonel Israel Angell. This sketch, no doubt, awakened much interest among your readers, and no doubt also with yourself, and therefore your readers will pardon this paper, rather welcome its information.

Having much interest in learning more of this man before article was printed, we had also a desire to know where he was buried, which information being given us we seized the first opportunity that has offered, and visited his grave. He is buried on the farm once owned by him, and where he was both farmer and tavern keeper. We understood that before his death he had sold the estate and moved away. That he died on a farm owned by him in Smithfield, but was brought to this place and buried.

This place is known as the Harry Greene tavern site, and since as the Williams Salisbury's place situated on the Plainfield pike, on the first four corners east of the Scituate line, and within sight of it. The Olney Angell tavern is in sight, and a short distance only to the west. A traveller stopping his horse at the four corners and looking over the meadow northeasterly will see it in plain sight. The yard should have

better care, and a better memorial should be erected here. The State could not do a more commendable act than to fence the yard and see to its future care. A man who did so much for liberty, one who was the trusted friend of Washington, one who has left such an honorable record behind him, deserves a recognition. We send this article to you, Mr. Gleaner, as you are the nearest to him of any newspaper published in the State. It is appropriate, therefore, that a paper that is doing so much as you are to preserve the local history of the State in your vicinity, should be the means of calling public attention to this matter. We close this paper by adding that every soldier buried in the State that has served in the Revolution, the War of 1812, or any other struggle in defence of American Liberty, deserves as much floral attention as that bestowed upon the deceased soldiers of the late Rebellion, and none more richly deserves such a tribute than Col. Angell and the brave souls who fought for freedom in that great struggle for liberty and the rights of man.

The stone and its inscription are as follows.

Marble -- a willow -- and urn raised.

Sacred
to the memory of
Col.
ISRAEL ANGELL,
an Officer of the Revolution,
who closed his long
and useful life
May 3, 1832, aged 91 years,
8 months and 9
days.

My years, my months, my weeks and days are fled,
And I am numbered with the mouldering dead;
Mourn not for me, my work on earth is done,
My Savior has called me to my eternal home.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The inscription on one of these old-fashioned dark stones which bear the common winged head and scroll work on both sides, which marks the resting place of the Colonel's first wife which stands to the right of him, reads :

Sacred to the memory of
Martha Angell,
wife of
Col. Israel Angell,
who departed this Life
March the 16th, 1793.
Aged 46 years &
20 Days.

Vain world, adieu to you,
Heaven is my native air;
I bid you all a short farewell,
Prepare yourselves to meet me there.

On the right of this grave are two more and perhaps those of the Colonel's second and third wives. * These have rude stones for markers.

On the left of the Colonel are two graves that have also rude stones for markers.

The oldest inscribed stone in this yard is that erected to the memory of Richard, son of Richard and Sarah Fenner, and bearing the date of death, July 7, 1776. Richard Fenner, Sr., and his wife Sarah are buried here and other children, and their date of death cover this period forward to the recollection of persons now living. Harry Greene's wife, Abby Ann Steere, daughter of Harding Steere, is buried here and several of her children who have inscribed stones, and if Harry Greene is buried here he has no marked stones. George Kent and wife Luriah, also Amos Whitaker and wife Bethire are buried here and have inscribed stone.

Yours Respectfully,

James N. Arnold.

* N. B. Since the above was placed in type we have learned that the two graves in this yard whom we supposed to have been those of the Colonel's second and third wives are those of two daughters, the one nearest the mother that of his eldest child, Mary who died, single, at an advanced age. We have also learned that the second wife was buried beside that of her first husband, — Wright, but where her burial place is have not as yet ascertained. The third wife was buried on the farm in Smithfield where the Colonel died, and her memorial, a dark slate with rounded top, an urn in the centre and rosettes beside it; has the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of

Mrs. Sarah,

3d, wife of

Col. Israel Angell.

She died Aug. 10, 1830,

aged 60 years, 3

months and

26 days.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The Colonel was a man of medium size, rather light complexioned, had blue eyes, a strong roman nose, and one who showed in his face a strong, firm, self-reliant character. To the last he walked as straight as an arrow. He was a very genial man, yet with a strong reserved dignity, was very fond of children. A few years before he died he experienced religion and was baptized by an Elder-Reed.

We also understand that the Colonel was buried under armes.

We should be pleased to learn more of this man and to those of our readers or others who can give this information to us we shall feel very much indebted.

The Providence Colony. Did it ever occur to the Rhode Island historical student how small a portion of Rhode Island territory was settled by the Providence Colony and how much by that of Rhode Island or the Island Colony? To Newport and Portsmouth is due the settlement of the entire County of Newport and a very liberal part of Bristol Co., Mass.; the entire County of Washington, half of Kent, and half of the old Towns of Glocester and Scituate before they were divided. To Warwick is due that of itself, the Town of Coventry, the west half of Cranston and a part of Scituate. This leaves Providence the present City, the eastern half of Cranston, the Towns of North Providence and Johnston, and two thirds of old Smithfield. The fact is clear while Newport scattered Providence concentrated. The circumstances attending these movements will form the subject of a future paper to be published in the Register.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

CALEB ARNOLD THE PATRIOT.

His Family of Patriots — their pedigree — Aunt Frances Arnold's traditional story.

By J. O. Arnold.

A traditional story has been recently verified by the records now at Chepachet, R. I., relating to this family, that now becomes a historical fact. The tradition was that Caleb Arnold, born 26th, May, 1725, died 5th, February, 1784, married Patience Brown 26th, Jan. 1745, in Rhode Island; served in the Revolutionary War, and that they had eight sons and three sons-in-law, who all served in the same war, making a dozen patriots in one family; and that the wife Patience Brown and the daughters, attended to the farms during the absence of the men and also attended the wounded and dying at the same time.

When this remarkable traditional story was first mentioned to the genealogist, J. N. Arnold, Providence, R. I., and to the President of the Historical Society, Rhode Island, it was considered "wild" and they so expressed themselves.

But patient work, and solely relying upon the records, has revealed a state of facts that has amply repaid the descendants for the interest they have taken to verify the traditions of the past.

The first step taken was to find if such a family existed in Rhode Island. Upon the examination of the census of 1774 the largest family in Rhode Island was enumerated as follows.

	Males,	Males,	Females,	Females.
	Above 16,	below 16,	above 16,	below 16.
Caled Arnold,	5	2	2	1

Caleb Arnold, the patriot, served as Deputy in 1773-8, paid State Bounties in 1778, on War Committee in 1780, in Gloucester, Rhode Island.

And that his family resided in Gloucester, R. I. A search was instituted among the records of Chepachet, R. I., and there was found recorded an instrument known as "*The Heirs Covenant*," bearing the date of Feb. 4, 1784, and recorded in the Book of Deeds, No. 11, pages 189-191, which bears testimony that the said Caleb Arnold, the Patriot, had died intestate; and here the family had, in a written instrument, agreed to divide the balance of the property among themselves equitably "as far as we can be satisfied what was his intent, to dispose of the remainder of his estate which he had not disposed of in his Will, as far as he had gone with it, &c." And after distributing among themselves according to the agreement they, with magnanimity, equity and fraternal love, allowed to the second wife, Anna Arnold, and two minor children, Joseph and Arba, their just and due proportion, and this brotherly and sisterly love has been the means of grouping this family and rescuing their deeds from oblivion. This instrument is signed by :

Anna Arnold, second wife [L. S.]

Esek Arnold, [L. S.]

William Arnold, [L. S.]

Nehemiah Arnold, [L. S.]

William Colwell, [L. S.]
 Lucy (Arnold) Colwell, [L. S.]
 Jabez Arnold, [L. S.]
 Caleb Arnold, [L. S.]
 Edward Arnold, [L. S.]
 Oliver Arnold, [L. S.]
 Jonathan Brown, [L. S.]
 Achsa (Arnold) Brown, [L. S.]
 Patience (Arnold) Williams, L. S.]
 Ephraim Williams, [L. S.]

Received for record the 10th, of December, A. D., 1787,
 and Recorded by R. STONE, Town Clerk.

Here was found the names of the family grouped together
 with the exception of Othniel, who was wounded at the battle
 at Prospect Hill (now Summerville) at the battle of Bunker
 Hill, and died at the homestead in Gloucester, R. I., and is
 buried at the same place. Hence his name is not mentioned
 in " The Heirs Covenant," and Arba and Joseph, being min-
 ors, did not sign it.

Here was a foundation to build upon, and fortunately, in
 " The Spirit of '76," by B. Cowel, of Rhode Island, was
 found the following record :

1775.

William Arnold, Othniel Arnold, Jabez Arnold, served in
 Capt. Asa Kimball's Co. Col. Dan. Hitchcock's Reg't Gen.
 Nath'l Greene's Brigade.

Nehemiah - Served in Massachusetts, married daughter of
 James Brown, of Swansea, Mass., 1777.

Ezekiel - married Abigail Baxter, of western Massachusetts,
 and served in same state.

Oliver - In Co. A, Col. Jno. Topham's Regiment, 1776.
 Removed to Tioga Co. N. Y., now Chenango Co. and mar-

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 Jabez Arnold, [L. S.]
 Caleb Arnold, [L. S.]
 Edward Arnold, [L. S.]
 Oliver Arnold, [L. S.]
 Jonathan Brown, [L. S.]
 Achsa (Arnold) Brown, [L. S.]
 Patience (Arnold) Williams, L. S.]
 Ephraim Williams, [L. S.]

Received for record the 10th, of December, A. D., 1787,
 and Recorded by R. STONE, Town Clerk.

Here was found the names of the family grouped together with the exception of Othniel, who was wounded at the battle at Prospect Hill (now Summerville) at the battle of Bunker Hill, and died at the homestead in Glocester, R. I., and is buried at the same place. Hence his name is not mentioned in " The Heirs Covenant," and Arba and Joseph, being minors, did not sign it.

Here was a foundation to build upon, and fortunately, in " The Spirit of '76," by B. Cowel, of Rhode Island, was found the following record :

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William Arnold, Othniel Arnold, Jabez Arnold, served in Capt. Asa Kimball's Co. Col. Dan. Hitchcock's Reg't Gen. Nath'l Greene's Brigade.

Nehemiah - Served in Massachusetts, married daughter of James Brown, of Swansea, Mass., 1777.

Ezekiel - married Abigail Baxter, of western Massachusetts, and served in same state.

Oliver - In Co. A, Col. Jno. Topham's Regiment, 1776. Removed to Tioga Co. N. Y., now Chenango Co. and mar-

ried Sophia Walker, by whom he had three children, and nine by the second wife, and finally lived at Olean, N. Y.

Caleb -- In Co. A, Col. Robt. Elliott's Regiment. He was also in Capt. Stephen Kimball's Co. and was promoted to Fife Major in 1778. He settled in Norwich, Chenango Co. New York.

Edward -- In Capt. Stephen Olney's Co., Rhode Island. He was also a drummer, and was the first to climb the abatis at Yorktown. He settled at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. Married Mercy Phetteplace.

Achsa -- Married Jonathan Brown, who served in Colonel John Topham's Regiment, Rhode Island, and marched to Quebec.

Patience -- Married Ephraim Williams, who served in Col. John Topham's Regiment, and marched to Quebec.

Lucy -- Married William Colwell. Tradition says that he also engaged in the war, but up to the present writing his war record has not been verified.

If the latter can be established the entire traditional story becomes an historical fact.

An anecdote is told of Othniel and Jabez which is well worth repeating. When Othniel and Jabez were marching to Bunker Hill, the former had a presentiment that he would be killed, and turning to Jabez said: "Jabez, if I am killed in this battle, will you marry my sweetheart Rachel Phetteplace?" Rachel's father was a near neighbor to Caleb, and their home is still pointed out by old residents. Jabez promised that he would. Othniel was wounded and returned home; and after lingering a long while under the paternal roof died, and Rachel mourned his loss. Jabez returned home, but instead of marrying Rachel, married a Mrs. Cole, who had four or five children. She died, however, when Jabez married the

sweetheart, Rachel Phetteplace, and removed to New Berlin, Chenango Co. N. Y.

Among other children was a Welcome Arnold, born May 11, 1795, died February 1891, who was a son of said marriage, a man of sound mind and memory to the last. When the writer visited him he verified the story.

With these facts established, Mr. James Oliver Arnold, of Dayton, Ohio, came to Putnam to visit other descendants and to have the grave of Caleb Arnold, the patriot, and his wife, Patience Brown, pointed out to him. Mr. James Arnold, of Putnam, also a descendant of the said Caleb, had interested himself in the matter, and could readily define the exact spot where they were buried on a farm that he had inherited from his father. The graves of Patience and Caleb had been pointed out to him by his sister Patience Darling, and by his father, David Arnold. He also made the visit to these graves more interesting by saying that he had attended the funeral of Capt. William Arnold (when he was fourteen years old.) The said William Arnold was Caleb's son, and was promoted to the position of Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He is better known to the old citizens as Squire William; and there are quite a number in the neighborhood who remember him as a man of great ability, and they tell of his war stories and anecdotes told to them by him when they were young. One of these was a Mr. George Nelson White, who boasted of having sat on his great-grandfather's knee. William's wife, Isceah Gorton Malavery, is buried alongside of him and Othniel beside her.

One cannot look at this spot without a feeling of reverence and thankfulness to them for the deeds they have done to establish this nation, and the hardships encountered by the mothers and daughters, Patience Brown, Isceah, Acsha, Lucy

and Patience Williams, is said to have been almost beyond endurance, and fired their husband's hearts to the conflict with unbounded enthusiasm. They were at that time a near neighbor to Gen Putnam.

In a letter, Capt. William, the Quartermaster, says; "About sunrise on the 20th, day of April, 1775, I took my gun and went over to Anan Winsor's and marched to Lexington to see what they were doing over there." The reader will observe the coolness in which he states it.

The graves of these patriots are about seven or eight miles from Putnam, on Arnold's Hill, R. I., within forty-five feet of being the highest point in Rhode Island, and from the site of the homestead where Caleb lived, which is pointed out, and the house of William Arnold, the Quartermaster, is yet standing in good state of preservation, and has been occupied by a descendant ever since. From the front door a view into Connecticut is visible for many miles, Killingly Pond and Chestnut Hill being seen in the distance.

Caleb Arnold the patriot was a son of Joseph Arnold who died Nov. 4, 1746. He married June 20, 1716, Mercy Stafford, born 21st, Sept. 1694, daughter of Amos Stafford, of Warwick, R. I., and grand-daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stafford, the emigrant to America, who at one time owned Rocky Point.

The said Joseph Arnold was the son of Eleazer Arnold, born June 17, 1651, in Watertown, Mass., and died August 29, 1732, on his farm in Smithfield, R. I. He married Eleanor Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, of Providence, R. I., known as John Smith the mason, who was President of the Colony. He lived in Smithfield, a little north of the Friends Meeting House, and in 1708 deeded the land for the said Meeting House. It is, in 1891, in a good state

of preservation, and a tin-plate stove, Franklin pattern, with the date, 1774, cast thereon, is yet doing duty. This Meeting House is about two miles from Pawtucket, R. I., and known as the lower Meeting House.

The said Eleazer Arnold was the eighth child of Thomas Arnold, the emigrant ancestor to America from Wales. He was baptized 1599, died 1674, and married Phebe Parkhurst at Watertown, Mass., in 1640. He soon after joined the Colony at Providence, R. I., with Roger Williams, and became invested with about twenty thousand acres of land which he purchased from the Indians. His half-brother, William Arnold, was also a co-worker with Roger Williams. They both descended from Thomas Arnold of Chesselbourne, Wales, and was paternally descended from Ynir (Ina) King of Gwentland, Wales, the second son of Cadwalthr, the last King of the Britons, who built Abergavena and its Castle. The pedigree of this family is authenticated by history and verified by Wills and Deeds to the present time, and is a curio of the present century.

Patience Brown, the mother of the eight sons and three daughters who served their country so faithfully, was the daughter of William Brown, and lived in the neighborhood of Joseph Arnold, in Smithfield, R. I., the father of Caleb Arnold the patriot.

They were all Quakers. Gov. Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a neighbor and also a descended from the same family, his ancestor Hopkins having married Joane Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, the emigrant to America. Stephen A. Douglass, or Stephen Arnold Douglass, is also a descendant of Thomas Arnold the emigrant's family, and many other eminent men; among them Dr Jonathan Arnold, the Revolutionary hero.

Caleb Arnold, the patriot, and Patience Brown, Othniel and Capt. William, the Quartermaster, and his wife Isceah, should be remembered by the A. G. Warner Post, No. 54, G. A. R., annually.

At the financial town meeting of the town of East Greenwich, held Aug. 12, 1891, a Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Nathaniel G. Carpenter, Isaac H. Wadleigh, and Edward Stanhope under the following vote.

Voted. That a committee of three be appointed to examine into and investigate the present condition of the old records of the Town of East Greenwich, and report at our next April Town Meeting what should be done to preserve said records from utter obliteration.


As we view this matter the good people of this Town have recorded a very wise and prudent vote, for it is certainly high time that something be done to preserve these most invaluable Records and it is a matter for deep regret that these old books have been allowed to get into such a sad condition as now we find them. We sincerely trust something good will come out of this vote, and that other Towns in our State will also take action in the same direction and place their Old Records in a better condition for both reference and preservation.

The taxpayers in our Towns cannot expend money in any direction that in the end will prove so pleasing or acceptable as in this. The time has come when it can be said in truth, that it has become an imperative duty on the part of our older Towns to do this very thing not only for the better accommodation of the public at large but for their own convenience.

The most gratifying success has followed in every instance in those Towns in Massachusetts where they have placed the older records in print and there can be therefore, no solid reason given why it will not be as acceptable in Rhode Island.

BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE PAWTUXET VALLEY.

By Noah J. Arnold.

 HE famous Andrew Angell tavern was first built by Capt. Thomas Angell in 1710, one hundred and eighty one years ago. Capt Angell was born on March 25, 1672. This tavern has been famous from its first erection and opening, and more especially since the commencement of the Revolutionary War. It was the place where the town meetings were held, it being nearly in of the centre the town. It was as other country taverns were, the common place of resort, for people to meet and talk over public affairs, politics, business and whatever was going on in the state and nation. Many bargains were made in such places, so that country taverns were a sort of exchange. Many distinguished men made this tavern their stopping place, it being on the line of travel, before railroads and steamboats were known between Connecticut and New York and Providence and Boston. Among the distinguished characters who have made it their stopping place are Gen. George Washington and Gen. Lafayette. Both of these great men and many others of those days made it their stopping place. When Gen. Lafayette visited this country in 1824, he enquired for the spring of water where he and his soldiery stopped during the Revolutionary war to refresh themselves in the heat of the day. This spring is what is

called Cranberry hill, some three miles west of the Angell tavern. For sixty years this famous public house had been called the "Andrew Angell Tavern." It was destroyed by fire in 1862; no tavern was built in its stead. Andrew Angell was the father of Doctor James B. Angell, now President of Michigan University. Our fathers of those times seemed to take more pains to have taverns kept respectable than we do now. Country towns were allowed to have two in the early settlement of the country, and were obliged by law to close them at 9 o'clock in the evening; and if they trusted any one more than twenty shillings, they could not collect it by law. Andrew Angell's tavern was one of the most famous places in the state for country balls and sleighing parties to resort to for a pleasant time. Andrew Angell stood very high in town, and all through that region. He was so true to all his engagements, that it became a proverb, "as honest as Andrew Angell." He was a man of great patience, and was very affectionate in his family. Everything moved along harmoniously. He had six children, and they are all alive. His widow is still alive, now living with a daughter in Geneva, N. Y., aged 84 years, retaining all her faculties. Dr. James B. Angell is a son of Andrew Angell, and was born in the famous tavern house, Jan. 7, 1829. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School and entered Brown University at the commencement of 1845, when he was but 16 years old; and graduated with high honor in the class of 1849. Soon after he went to Europe and studied there. Returned home in 1853, and was appointed professor of modern languages and polite literature in Brown University. He married in 1855, a daughter of Professor Caswell, and afterwards President of Brown University. He became Editor of the Providence Journal in 1860, a position he ably filled to the

satisfaction of the proprietors and the public. He retired from the Editorship in 1866, and was chosen President of Vermont University at Burlington. This position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the students and the faculty. In 1871, he was chosen President of Michigan University, in which capacity he still continues to the satisfaction of all parties interested in that University. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and served in that capacity two years and negotiated a treaty which has proved advantageous to both countries. President Angell has displayed marked ability in whatever position he has filled, whether as Professor or President of a College, or as Editor of a popular journal, or as a Minister Plenipotentiary to a Foreign Court. To fill with credit and honor all these responsible places, shows a man of great attainments and of more than ordinary ability. He has three children, viz: Alexis Caswell, a promising lawyer of Detroit, Michigan; Lois Thompson Angell, who married Professor McLaughlin, a Professor in Michigan University, and James Rowland Angell, who has just graduated from that young but celebrated University. I am informed that in all departments connected with it, there are near three thousand students.

ALPHEUS F. ANGELL was born in Johnston Dec. 13, 1828. What education he has obtained in attending the common district school, and close application to books. He read Law in the offices of several lawyers in Providence, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court told him he could be admitted to the Bar any time he had the mind to apply; but he has never applied for admission. He has been elected a member of the Town Council of Johnston, and has represented the Town in the General Assembly of the State. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention that nominated

Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. He has settled a great many estates, and managed a great many cases before Justice and Probate Courts. He is now, and has been a real estate agent for more than twenty five years. He now resides in Providence. His office at 1363 Broad street. He is one of the celebrated Angell family of Scituate. The house in which he was born is still standing in good repair, and has been in the family for four generations.

COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL was born in North Providence, August 24, 1740; died May 4, 1832, almost 92 years old. By attending district school, and having instruction from his mother, who was a school teacher before her marriage, and close application to his studies, he acquired an excellent education. He had not only a good business education, but in his mature manhood he was an amateur astronomer of no small acquirements, and very much of a gentleman in his social relations, which made him a desirable companion whose society was much sought. When the war of the Revolution broke out, he marched to Boston after the battle of Lexington as Captain in one of the companies in Col. Hitchcock's regiment of Rhode Island troops. He was the same year, 1775, appointed Major of the 2d, Regiment, and in 1776 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and in 1777 as Colonel. He was with Gen Washington during the seige of Boston. When the Rhode Island Regiments left the State to go to Boston, they were the best equipped and provided for of any troops in Washington's army. This information was obtained from Rev. William Emerson, of Concord, Mass., then a Chaplain in the army, who saw them at Cambridge. But in August 1777, Col. Angell wrote to the Governor of Rhode Island "that not one-half of his Regiment were fit for duty. Many of them are bare-foot." But in the battle of Brandy-

wine, a month after, the Regiment behaved gallantly. At the battle of Monmouth on the 28th of June, 1778, both armies suffered terribly from the effects of the heat. Many soldiers in both armies died from its effects. Many of them lay down by a brook to drink who were dying of thirst. Some of them never rose again. Others died before they could get their mouths to the water, while others died by drinking too freely. Gen. Washington rode among them and told them not to drink any water until they had first drank some spirits. On the 23d, of June, 1780, in Springfield, New Jersey, he was under Major General Nathaniel Greene, he, with his Regiment, then consisting of only 170 men, defended a bridge against a force of 1500 men for forty minutes, while Gen. Washington was changing his position, and lost forty men in killed, wounded and missing. This is certainly a gallant and brilliant affair. The British were near nine to one against him. Gen. Washington, in commending him for this brave and gallant defence said; "The gallant heroism of Col. Angell's Regiment on the 23d, of June, at Springfield, reflects the highest honor upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate a bravery that they lost upwards of forty killed, wounded and missing - nearly a fourth of their number, before they gave ground to a vastly superior force." This great compliment is from Gen. Washington. This Regiment when it left Rhode Island, contained 600 men. After this affair, it had but 130 left. Such is the destructive effects of war. Col. Angell remained in command of this Regiment during the war. I believe it was the Regiment that Gen. Washington called "his Rhode Island Regiment." Col Angell with his Regiment was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Col. Angell received two gold medals during the war, in testimony of his gallantry and bravery; one from Gen. Washing-

ton and one from Gen. Lafayette. He was a beautiful penman. It was said that the muster roll of Col. Israel Angell's Regiment was the finest piece of penmanship in the archives at Washington. Hon. Anson Burlingame was a great-grandson of Col. Angell, and in 1840 gathered the materials to write the life of Col. Angell, but died before he commenced it. Col. Angell received a pension of six hundred dollars. He was married three times. By his first wife he had eleven children; by his second wife he had six, making seventeen in all. His third wife had none; she died when he was nearly ninety years old. He was about taking the fourth wife when he died, nearly ninety two years old. He was buried on his farm in Johnston.

JOB AND JOSEPH ANGELL were twin brothers born in Scituate, January, 19, 1745. Job commanded a Company of Militia during the Revolutionary War, but never left the State. Joseph went into the Continental Army as a private soldier and served as such during the War, and was with Washington in most of his great battles refusing a commission when one was offered him. He seemed to fight for his Country through pure patriotism and love of country. The revolutionary period seemed to be an age of patriotism and self sacrificing for pure love of Country and Liberty. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, when both armies suffered so from the excessive heat. He always kept some spirits in his canteen and drank from it before he drank water from the brook when he was so heated, therefore he was not hurt by drinking water from the brook, while many lost their life by doing so.

HON. NELSON W. ALDRICH was born in Foster, Nov. 6, 1841. He received an academical education, then went as clerk for Waldron & Wightman; but soon became a member of the firm. They are wholesale grocers doing a large business. He was elected a member of the city common council, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of that body. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State in 1875. He was chosen Speaker of the House in 1876. He was elected a Representative to the 46th, Congress in 1879. On the death of Gen. Burnside, he was elected by the State Legislature to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States on the 5th, of December 1881. He was re-elected on June 8, 1886. He has become one of the most influential members of the United States Senate, said to be one best informed members of that body on the tariff question. He has been an influential member of every Legislative body with which he has been connected. This of itself shows him to be a man of more than ordinary abilities.

JAMES ALDRICH was born in Smithfield, November 18, 1747. He moved to Scituate in 1775, at the time the Revolutionary war commenced, and took an active part in that struggle for independence. After the adoption of our National Constitution, and the people formed themselves into political parties, he became a Jeffersonian Democrat, then called the Republican Party. The opposite Party was called the Federal Party. Mr. Aldrich represented Scituate nineteen years in the General Assembly of the State. He had three sons and six daughters, and forty grand-children Charles Harris is a grand-son of his; Dr James B. Angell, President of Michigan University is a great grand-son of his; Mrs. William A. Pirce and Mrs. Olive Beane of Johnston, are his

great grand-daughters; Dr. Charles Fisher of Providence, is his great grand-son. Mr. Aldrich was an intimate friend of Gov. Arthur Fenner. He used to visit Mr Aldrich every year, and go on a gunning excursion. Mr. Aldrich had great political and social influence in his day. He has a large posterity scattered over the country. He died December 30, 1821, aged 74 years.

HON. ELI AYLESWORTH was born in the town of Foster, June 6, 1802, in an unclapboarded house of two unfinished rooms, with two windows, no cellar, and chimney of stones and clay. A married uncle and aunt, his father's sister and his mother's brother, lived in the same house. The father possessed a small peice of land, enough to make him and his oldest son voters under the Old Charter, by which the State was then governed. Only by unremitting toil and constant frugality was he able to meet the wants of a family which finally numbered twelve children. The boy Eli did not enjoy the advantage of schools until he was nine years of age. They were then few and from one to four miles away. He went to school one summer, and afterwards for three or four months in the winter. What other education he ever obtained was gained in practical life. When ten years old he earned his first money, except perhaps a few cents occasionally for an odd job. He found employment for the month of July in a hay field, and in payment received four silver dollars. In the autumn following he found a job of digging potatoes, his compensation being every tenth bushel. His share, sixteen bushels, he sold for two dollars. These six dollars he handed to his mother, requesting her to keep them for him, playfully adding, "I always intend to have money." He has them still, and frequently boasts of his promise to his mother. Has kept this money seventy eight years! Is

there another instance like it? He tells of another promise made him. She was a Godly woman and a member of the christian denomination. When he was leaving home she lovingly and faithfully sought to arm him against falsehood, profanity and other prevalent vices. Under the examples around him he fell a few times into the use of profane language, but on his next visit home he frankly confessed it all to her, promising that it should be the end of it. "My son," said she, "I rely upon your word." This promise has been kept for seventy seven years. After the age of eleven years Eli never lived at home. He was hired at farm work in the summer, giving the proceeds to his father to aid in the maintenance of the family. Three years bare-footed and coarsely clad he worked eight months in one place, and in winter went to school, doing chores for his board and paying his own tuition bills. * Rising at midnight to chop wood, as he sometimes did, that he might get to school, was no easy way to get an education. When seventeen he was allowed to reserve one half of his wages, and out of the summer's earnings he clothed himself and loaned ten dollars to his grand-father. The note then given was repeatedly renewed, and after the death of the maker in 1843, he received twelve and a half cents on a dollar. "I felt paid," he says, "I took care of him." The love and sympathy shown the struggling boy were repaid in the care of the aged pair by the prosperous man. He also took care of his father and mother when sickness and age came upon them, and aided in the support of the younger children. At eighteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in a store for a year, retaining his entire wages, when another was obtained in a store where jobs of weaving by hand were given out to the people of the vicinity. At twenty years of age he married Martha Fennett, a lady of

admirable character and a member of the Christian denomination. He had a capital of one hundred and forty nine dollars. He purchased a building and with the help of the neighbors, moved it to the desired location, where it was laterally "placed upon a rock." When completed, it had cost one hundred and eight dollars, to be paid in "goods." He purchased his goods in Providence on credit. After this when he went to Providence to purchase goods he would sometimes start from home at two o'clock in the morning, his wife attending the store in his absence. She sometimes carried the cradle into the store that she might more readily serve as clerk. For eleven years he kept a supply of liquors with his groceries and dry-goods; but he saw so much of evils of intemperance that he gave up the liquor part of his business, and kept a temperance store, and has remained a strong temperance man ever since. He had become one of the substantial men of the town, doing some farming, and buying and selling real estate. He was made a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Sheriff. He held other Town Offices. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Providence. His associates on the Bench were Burgess, Daniels, Potter and Armstrong. Previous to his being appointed a Judge, after he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, in the Gibbs murder trial in Kent County, he arrested Mrs. Leech and delivered her to the authorities in Kent County. Chief Justice Eddy of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, deputized Mr. Aylesworth to act as Sheriff in this case in any part of the State. In 1837 he lost by death his excellent wife, who left him with nine children. Three years after this melancholy event, he married Maria Fairman, an excellent woman and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1841 he moved to North Foster and settled on

a farm. He purchased three lines of stages running between Providence and Danielsonville and removed to the latter place. After six months he removed again to Brooklyn, just across the river. At that time there was but one church in Danielsonville, that was the Congregationalist. A Methodist minister came into the village and commenced holding meetings in a hall, the result was two hundred professed conversions. The hall was not large enough, and Mr. Aylesworth got four other men to join him, and bought a lot and built a nice and convenient meeting house, and a Methodist Church was formed. Judge Aylesworth, though not a member, was made one of the Trustees. In July 1842, he lost his second wife by consumption and he remained fourteen months in lonely widowhood. He then married Eliza S. Angell, of Scituate, R. I., a lady of beautiful character and well fitted for her new position. She has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and still lives to bless his home. In 1850 he removed to Providence, R. I. His well known business ability soon brought him to notice among business men. He was made a director in the Atlantic Bank, and was a director in the Jackson Bank and President of it one year. In 1854 he became a member of the board of directors of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and of the loaning committee, and for twenty years its Vice President. In 1856 he was elected President of the Westminster Bank. which position he still holds, 1891. At that time the par value of the stock was \$50, but was worth only \$40 per share. It is now worth \$65. The capital has increased from \$109,000 to \$200,000, and it has a surplus of \$65,000. During the thirty years Judge Aylesworth has been connected with institutions, he has never borrowed a dollar from any of them. In the war of the Rebellion Judge Aylesworth took a strong position in favor of

President Lincoln's government policy. He was elected a Representative from the City of Providence to the General Assembly in 1853 and 1854; then again in 1866 and 1867. While a member of the House of Representatives he was chosen chairman of the committee to enlarge the State House, a job he completed with dispatch and economy, to the satisfaction of the authorities, and people of the State. In politics Judge Aylesworth was early in manhood, what was then termed a National Republican, and the first vote he cast was for John Quincy Adams in 1828. When the same party with many additions from the Jackson or Democratic party, formed and assumed the name of "Whig Party," he went with them, and when that party merged into the Republican party he went with them and still adheres to that party. As we have repeated, he is now eighty eight years old, and his business abilities does not seemed impaired. He has been the father of thirteen children. Of them six are now living. He has twenty four grand-children, twenty great grand-children, making fifty of his descendants now living. He is reputed to be worth half a million dollars. If he is worth half that sum, he must be possessed of remarkable business ability, to begin with nothing and acquire so much. In this remarkable long life of eighty eight years, Judge Aylesworth has never drank ardent spirits, except as a medicine. Never used tobacco in any form. Never was in a house of ill-fame. Never used profane language (except in the instance named.) Never gambled or associated with those who did. Does not know one card from another or any gambling instrument. This is a bright and noble record, one that any gentleman or lady might be thankful for and proud to make, and one that every professor of religion of the Lord Jesus Christ should strive to attain, and not be satisfied until they had.

DR. OWEN BATTEY was born in Scituate, March 13, 1773. He died in South Scituate, July 24, 1862, aged 89 years, 4 months, 11 days. When young he was in feeble health; his physician recommended a sea voyage, for he seemed to be a candidate for consumption. He sailed for Maderia and returned nearly a well man. After his return from Maderia he studied with Dr. Anthony the usual period for those times, and commence to practice as a physician. At the age of 26 he married Ruth Owen of the village of Chepachet, the daughter of Lieut. Gov. Owen. He practiced medicine to some extent until he was about 70 years of age, but he gave up the general practice of medicine many years before. He settled on the old Battey Homestead Earm, nearly a mile north-west of the Providence and Norwich Turnpike; or from his tavern stand on that pike. There was no regular road to the house, but a common carpath to it. Two gates had to be opened on the way there. It is a large two story house, but in quite a pleasant place and quite prospective. A large farm is connected with it. Dr. Battey was appointed a Deputy Sheriff, an office he held for many years. This he did in connection with his farming which he carried on quite extensively. He was a director in the Exchange Bank at Greenville in the town of Smithfield, for some thirty or forty years, and President of it for fifteen years. He was post-master in South Scituate for thirty years, through all party changes. He held many Town Offices during this time. Dr. Battey was the son of Joshua Battey. His grandfather on his mother's side was Oliver Arnold. His great grandfather was Owen Arnold, a British Officer, who came to this country and engaged in the French war. He died July 24, 1762, just one hundred years before his great grand-son, Dr. Owen Battey died. Dr. Battey possessed some sterling good qualities. He

possessed a sound discriminating judgment, excellent common sense, keen wit and a fund of humor, ever ready on proper occasions, which made him an agreeable companion. Those who knew him best and longest, best appreciate him. His good wife died in 1837, twenty five years before him. He left two sons and five daughters. These are now all dead but two of the daughters. Clarinda P. Battey is the only one left of this large family at the homestead, where Dr. Battey moved to in 1828. This house he built on the Providence and Norwich turnpike, where the family have lived since 1828, and where the South Scituate Post-office is kept. The Battey family burial-ground is near the farm house, in a retired spot. The following is the epitaph on his wife's grave-stone.

"The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those ennobling qualities which adorn and dignify the human character. Of a disposition frank, candid, sincere, she won the esteem and conciliated the affections of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Enthusiastic in her attachments to those she loved, her friendship knew no bounds. She faithfully discharged the various duties of wife, mother, sister and friend."

ASA BOWEN was a prosperous farmer living about a mile south of Coventry Centre. He kept a country tavern in connection with his farming. When Gen. George Washington marched from Boston to New York in 1776, the division of the army which he commanded went over Bowen's Hill in Coventry, and Washington made his headquarters at Asa Bowen's uncle's tavern, where he was living, being a young man seventeen or eighteen years of age, and was close to Gen. Washington a number of times, and his looks and stately appearance was vividly impressed on his memory. In the

last war with Great Britain, Gov. Jones ordered out the Ninth Regiment, then commanded by Col. Jeremiah McGregor, and was encamped three days at Asa Bowen's tavern. It was then dismissed, with orders to be ready when called for at a minutes notice.

JAMES BOWEN was born in Coventry. He owned a farm on Bowen's Hill. He represented Coventry in the General Assembly of the State three or four sessions under the Charter Government. Dutee J. Pearce, then a Representative in Congress, said of the letters he received from his constituents none were better written than those he received from James Bowen.

COL. JOSEPH BOWEN was what was considered at that time a rich man on Bowen's Hill in Coventry, among what was then called the aristocratic part of the town. The land being productive, the inhabitants of this section soon acquired some wealth. Col. Bowen rose in the militia to be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, a position in those times not easily obtained. He might have been a Brigadier General had he chose to continue in the service. He was married but had no children. He brought up Joseph Dorrance, a nephew of his, a bright, intelligent young man, who left Mr. Bowen at the age of 23 or 24 years, went to Dover, in Delaware, where he engaged in some merchantile business, but died in a few years. Col. B wen lived to be about seventy years old.

NATHAN BOWEN was a prosperous farmer on Bowen's Hill, and was considered one of the first citizens in town. He had two wives. By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters. The sons were Tully, Edwin and Isaac. By his second wife he had three children, Samuel, Ann Elizabeth

and Nathan. Tully Bowen became one of the first manufacturers and merchants of Providence. He was a large owner in the Manville Company, a large owner in the Coventry Company, likewise in the Central Company, in the town of Plainfield, Conn., and he owned the Chace Mill in Washington village, Coventry. His foresight and sagacity in business matters was so great that he seldom made mistakes. He represented the City of Providence in the General Assembly two or three years, to the satisfaction of his constituents. He had no desire to travel in Europe, and said "that the great wonders there which so attracted the attention and curiosity of travellers were nothing to him, and that even St. Peter's of Rome would not excite his wonder as the great Coventry factory did when he was a boy." He was a Unitarian in his religious sentiments and kept well read up in the popular theology of the times. He died in 1869, much lamented by the state and the citizens of Providence, leaving a wife and four children, one son and three daughters. One of the daughters has since died. His property was estimated before his death at nearly two million dollars.

EDWIN BOWEN, brother of Tully, went into the manufacturing business in company with Joseph James in Washington village, Coventry, acquired a comfortable property and sold out to Mr. James. He never had any children, and at his death, which occurred a few years ago, he left his property to his wife.

There were three other brothers, Isaac, Samuel and Nathan. Samuel Bowen has resided in Washington village, Coventry, for about fifty years, is a church member, and is highly respected.

HON. JOHN BRAYTON was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas one year for Providence County; a Justice of the Peace many years. He represented the Town of Foster in the General Assembly a few terms and was an active and influential member. He was Colonel of the 13th, Regiment of Rhode Island Militia and was a very energetic and efficient officer. He was all through his life an active and influential politician. He was often called upon to write deeds and wills and other business papers - work which he performed very neatly and correctly.

BURTON BRIGGS. There was a soldier of the Revolutionary army living in West Greenwich some sixty-five years ago by the name of Burton Briggs. He was known all through Kent County, and in Cranston, Johnston and Providence. At this time he was a pedlar of books and ballads. He was a curious specimen of humanity and one that everybody seemed to know and would talk with him. Sometimes the Providence papers would announce his arrival in town. At one time the New York papers announced the arrival of some distinguished man. A day or two after Briggs arrived in Providence, one of the leading papers announced his arrival as follows:

"Arrived here, Burton Briggs, once a soldier of the Revolution, now a pedlar of books and ballads. We will learn the New York papers that we can have distinguished arrivals as well as they."

He appeared in Providence with a six-legged calf. He took this freak of nature up to the college, and was exhibiting it to the students when Asa Messer was President. The students were all out viewing the calf and making funny remarks about it. Briggs took it all as a compliment. They were having glorious fun over it when it was time they were attending to their duties in college. Mr. Messer at length made his ap

pearance and thus addressed him: " Mr. Briggs, I would rather you would take your calf away." Briggs replied: " Mr. Messer, we can't always have our drothers."

HON. GEORGE T. BROWN was born in West Greenwich, June 29, 1848. He worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters when a boy, and laid in them the foundation of future attainments. He prepared for college at East Greenwich Academy, and finished that preparation in the high school of the city of Newport. He entered Brown University in 1869, and graduated in 1873. He studied law with B. N. & S. S. Lapham one year, and then went to the law school at Albany, N. Y., and graduated from that institution in May 1875. He was admitted to the Bar that fall. He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from West Greenwich in 1877 for one year. He became a resident of Providence in 1879. He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from Providence in 1887 and a Senator from Providence in 1889. He was re-elected in 1890. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that met at St. Louis that re-nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland for President in 1888. Mr. Brown is full ordinary size, and presents a fine physique, and is a very young looking man, although he is nearly forty-three years of age. He is earning a good reputation as a lawyer.

DR. CHRISTOPHER CARPENTER was a brother of Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, Jr., having the same advantages of his brother. He located himself in Clayville, in Scituate, had a large practice and was regarded as a good physician.

DR. CYRIL CARPENTER was a resident of the Town of Foster, but had an extensive practice extending into Scituate, Coventry and other Towns. He was quite a distinguished physician in his day and ranked among the first-class of his profession. He had many students to study with him; among them was his own son, Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, who became distinguished.

DR. THOMAS O. H. CARPENTER died July 21, 1839, aged 62 years. He was a noted physician in Coventry, Foster and Scituate. He was regarded as one of the able physicians of Rhode Island and in some of the Towns in the eastern section of Connecticut. Many young men have studied medicine with him. Some of them became eminent. Among them was his son, Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, Jr., Dr. Carpenter is buried on the high lands, half a mile north-west of Mt. Vernon, in Foster, by the side of his second wife, near where the great chestnut stood, a tree celebrated in Rhode Island history. It is a beautiful spot on elevated land, overlooking a great space of country, west, north-west and south-west. He selected this spot and yarded it in before he died. It is a neat and strongly-built yard, unlike any one I ever saw. It consists of four handsome slab stones, two of them perhaps twelve feet long, the other two about ten feet long and all of them as much as four feet wide, and perhaps four or five inches thick. They fit well and are held firmly together by strong wrought iron knees bolted through each stone. He had these slab trap stones brought from a ledge in the Town of Killingly, Conn. Here Dr. Carpenter and his second wife rest in peace, to repose until the resurrection morn.

DR. THOMAS O. H. CARPENTER, JR., was one of the celebrated physicians of his day. He stood higher as a physician than his father, who ranked very high. He received his medical education at Yale College, New Haven. He married a Miss. Williams of Johnston, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. The son died in the war of the Great Rebellion. Dr. Carpenter died in Providence at his daughters. The practice of medicine and surgery was a science he seemed well fitted to practice. Another of his brother physicians said of him, "He was one of natures noblemen." He resided in Foster, but had an extensive practice in Scituate, Foster and Coventry, clear into eastern Connecticut. Had he pursued a different course from what he did, attending strictly to his profession, he would have gone to his grave with as great a name as Dr. Laprelet Miller or Dr. Usher Parsons. He died in Providence.

DR. JOSEPH CARY settled as a physician in Washington village, Coventry, some time in the fore part of the present century, when the village contained some four hundred inhabitants, when Hines & Arnold carried on the business of making machinery for manufacturing cotton cloths on a large scale for those times, employing from sixty to ninety men, which gave that village a lively appearance, making it probably one of the liveliest and most enterprising yillages in the State. Dr. Cary was the only physician in the village or in that vicinity. He seemed to have been a popular physician, and one well educated for those times. Col. Peleg Wilbur was intimate with him, and they talked very freely together. The doctor told him this story. The doctor had a lady patient who was very hysterical. Several times in the course of a year she would imagine that she was going to die, and some one would have to run for Dr. Cary, even if it was mid-

night. The doctor would always go post haste. He would take her pulse, put his hand upon her forehead and say to her, "I can relieve you, I know just what is the matter with you." He would then go into her closet, take some of her brownbread and make some small pills, gave her two or three of them, stroke her forehead and in a few minutes she would drop into a sound sleep, and the doctor would return to his home. He would hear no more from her until she had another attack some weeks after, when he would go through the same operation, and always with success. He would cure his patient every time. This shows the effect of the imagination. Dr. Cary was something of a politician, but I have forgotten whether he was a Federal or a Republican. The Republican Party was the Jeffersonian or Democratic Party. It was very fashionable then as now to go to Newport at the inauguration of the Governor, called "the election." The fourth election of William Jones, the Federal Governor, in 1815, Dr Cary went to Newport to witness the ceremonies. That year the weather was very warm during the entire week, and Dr. Cary drank very freely of ice water. He came home sick, and died soon after of cholera morbus, May 7, 1815, aged 41 years and 9 months; but he was remembered and highly spoken of for years afterwards. He lies buried near what is known as the Hines burying ground, on a gentle hill, in the south part of Washington village, in full view of that village, with not a relative near him. He lies there solitary and alone, with the small brush and wild grass waving over his grave; but the arch-angel's trump will wake him there as soon as though he lay in one of our most splendid and fashionable cemeteries.

[*Furnished by Jeremiah S. McGregor.*]

SAMUEL GIBBS. Sixty years ago, (1831) Samuel Gibbs was one of the leading men of Coventry. He was born in that town in 1777. His father was a thrifty farmer, a man of remarkably sound judgment and common sense and a public spirited man abounding in hospitality. Samuel Gibbs' education was based first on the soil in the habits of a large and well-conducted farm. He had special taste for driving cattle hogs and mules from the then far west to Rhode Island. United with the promptings of a vigorous and energetic physical nature and love of enterprise which led him to desire this profession, he followed that business for many years. In 1812 our coast was blockaded by the British Navy, ingress or egress to the ports of Boston and New York was rendered very dangerous, consequently all of the freight and passengers were transported by land routes. We see Samuel Gibbs with his ox team on the road between Boston and New York for two long years. Again we see him Colonel of a Regiment, clothed in his regimental dress. For many years he was Justice of the Peace; he was President of the Town Council of Coventry for a long time; he was High Sheriff of the County of Kent for a number of years. For a long time he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was there surrounded by the most noted lawyers in the State, viz: Samuel Y. Atwell, Joseph L. Tillinghast, Albert C. Greene, Wilkins Updike, and many other noted men. Judge Gibbs died in 1868, aged 86 years. His last utterances were for the Union; his last aspiration was for his Country; he has driven his drove; he has arrested his last prisoner; he has charged his last jury. Coventry is not unmindful of his renown, or ungrateful for his services. Upon the old homestead Judge Gibbs, with his

father, mother, wife, brothers and sisters sleeps his last sleep. Stephen Waterman was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the same time, and Judge Hale was Chief Justice. Judge Gibbs died on the farm where he was born, and my father died where he was born. These farms joined each other. They lived within one hundred yards of each other for almost a century, and was never known to quarrel.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE was born in Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742. This makes him ten years younger than our great Washington. His father was a Quaker preacher, and young Nathaniel was instructed in the principles of peace and universal brotherhood, and to have seen him in his Quaker garb in a Quaker Meeting no one would have selected him as one who would make a Major General. His father owned a forge and young Nathaniel worked in it. Like other boys he engaged in athletic sports, such as wrestling, leaping, throwing the bar and such amusements. None performed better, or enjoyed more than he did. He was very fond of dancing, but this the Society of Friends could not allow, and his father strictly forbid this on pain of punishment if he disobeyed orders. For a Quaker preacher to have a son who would be off nights dancing, was a scandal that could not be allowed. Nathaniel pretended to obey, but when his father was asleep he would drop gently from his chamber window and go quietly to the scene of mirth, but his stern father got wind of it somehow. One night there was to be a large ball in the neighborhood, and he kept watch. Finding late in the evening that his son was gone, the old gentleman locked the door of his house, and with horsewhip in hand began to pace backwards and forwards under the window from which young Nathaniel made his escape. Young

Greene returned before daylight, and saw through the gloom his father pacing to and fro, and he knew what to expect, so he put some shingles under his coat, and went and took the castigation. I have heard another version of this story; that he folded a leather apron four double and put it under his clothing, and his father asked him what he had under his coat. He replied, "A leather apron four double." "What did you do that for?" "You told me to prepare for a flogging, and I have to the best of my ability." His father was so pleased with the ingenuity of young Nathaniel that he let him go without whipping. Which one of these stories is correct I do not pretend to decide, but young Greene soon became enamored with books, and whether in the field or at the forge was ever found with a book at his side. He took Euclid by himself, and mastered its difficult problems without assistance. While his iron was heating, he would with his soiled hands turn over its pages with delight. This aided him to enlarge and strengthen his mind. All the pocket money he could get was laid out in purchasing books. In this way he formed the basis of a powerful character. Abstemious, eating but two meals a day, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of his mind, and before he was twenty years old had a library of two hundred and fifty volumes. In 1770 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State from the Town of Coventry where his father had moved some years previous at the time he had erected a forge on the south-west branch of the Pawtuxet river, in the eastern part of the Town. He was the means of establishing the first public school in Coventry. In July 1774, he married Catharine Littlefield, of Block Island. He was soon convinced that the battle-field would decide the controversy, between the Colonies and Great Britain, so he cast aside the Quaker, resolved to draw his sword for freedom. He

immediately went to studying military science, and went through every book relating to it he could obtain. The Society of Friends called him to account, but they could not change him, so they turned him out of meeting. His Quaker garb was thrown aside, and with his musket joined the Kentish Guards. Nicholas Greene, of Coventry, was a boy some fifteen years old and, lived in Greenwich when the Kentish Guard Company was formed, and he and all the boys in that village and vicinity were present when this company turned out to drill. He said that the company hired an Englishman who had been a sergeant in the English army to drill them, and teach them military tactics. The Company being inexperienced in military tactics and evolutions, would make some mistakes in executing his orders. At such times he would use the more coarse part of the King's English very freely, but the company was very anxious to learn and bore this rough scolding cheerfully. He must have been a good teacher for this company proved a nursery of officers. There was one Major General, one Brigadier General, two Colonels, one Major, one Captain and several Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers came out of it.

The next year, 1775, the battle of Lexington took place, and the rattling of arms was heard the length and breadth of our land. The Rhode Island Legislature voted to raise a force of three Regiments, containing sixteen hundred men, and appointed Nathaniel Greene, Brigadier General, to command them. The Second and Third Regiments reached Boston the 28th, of May; the First Regiment June 8th. His Brigade was under fire part of the day during the battle of Bunker Hill. Rev. William Emerson, of Concord, Mass., a Chaplain in the army, said; "The Rhode Island Regiments were the best equipped the best provided for and the best

drilled of any troops before Boston." An intimacy commenced between him and Gen. Washington as soon as Washington took command of the army. He soon after sent General Greene to Long Island with his Brigade. Gen. Greene seems to have studied more deeply into the general question between the mother country and our own than most men at that time. He wrote to a member of Congress as follows: "Permit me to recommend from the sincerity of my heart, at all times ready to bleed in my country's cause, a declaration of independence, and call upon the world and the great God who governs it to witness the necessity, propriety and rectitude thereof."

These are the sentiments that Jefferson engrafted in the Declaration of Independence. At the critical moment, when his services were most needed on Long Island, at the battle of Flat Bush, he was sick with a fever, and heard the roar of artillery while he was on his back. This must have been distressing. On hearing the first cannon, he, half rising from his feverish couch exclaimed, "Gracious God, to be confined at such a time! Cannon after cannon shook the bed where he lay. He inquired eagerly how the battle was going? At last, being told that his favorite regiment, that of Smallwood was badly handled, he burst into tears. He was promoted at this time to be a Major General. As soon as he could sit on his horse he took the field and was present at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. He was with Washington in the memorable retreat through the Jerseys, and in his brilliant movement on Trenton commanded the Division that was with Washington in that battle. Was in the battle of Princeton and led his troops to the charge with fury. In the battle of Brandywine he covered the retreat of Washington's army. He and Count Pulaski made a terrific charge on the

advancing columns on the British army with great slaughter; and covered the retreat of the American army. He marched his men four miles in forty nine minutes, met the fugitives of the army in full retreat, opened his columns to let them pass through, then closed up and advanced on the pursuing British. He came to a narrow defile and made a stand there and held the British army at bay, until night put an end to the combat.

In the battle of Germantown he commanded the left wing and did all that could be done to save that battle. In the retreat he made his men drag off the artillery. At the battle of Monmouth he commanded the right wing and brought his troops nobly into action. His heavy guns sent disorder into the advancing lines of the enemy and gave double power to Gen. Wayne's charge. Gen. Greene defended Springfield, New Jersey, with 1300 men, when Sir Henry Clinton came against him with 5000 men. Greene held his position for two hours against him. Gen. Greene was in temporary command of the army at the time of the treason of Gen. Benedict Arnold. He presided at the trial of Major Andre. West Point was placed under his command, but scarcely had he entered upon his duties before he was ordered to go south to take command of the Southern Department. The historians say: "From this time commences the real history of General Greene." He now was entrusted with a separate command at a great distance from the Commander-in-chief, and Congress, besides surrounded by all the difficulties that try men most, the resources of his powerful mind and his amazing energies began to develop. He had an opportunity of showing how much of a General he was. Never had a General greater difficulties to contend with, or with less means to overcome them. Thrown entirely upon his own resources,

with little to do with, Gen. Gate's disastrous defeat at Camden left everything in its worst possible condition. Greene was without money, without stores, without everything necessary to carry on a campaign. He joined the army which did not number two thousand men. It was destitute of clothing, arms, ammunition, ragged, half-starved and dispirited by its recent defeat, it had the appearance of a motly crowd, rather than an army. Out of the whole force he could muster but eight hundred men fit for service. With these and an empty magazine, no provisions and a few peices of cannon, he was expected to make head against Cornwallis, who had well-disciplined and powerful, well fed and well clothed troops, who had everything necessary for an invading army; but General Greene had one cheering feature: he had some of the best officers under him there were in the whole American army. He had Gen. Morgan, a host in himself, Col. Lee, with his fierce Legion, Gen. Marion, Gen. Sumpter, Gen. Pickens, Col. Otho Williams and Col. Washington, with his brave and gallant Cavalry, a group of officers to which the British army furnish no parallel. Gen. Greene's first step was to locate his troops where he could be safe from attack until he could drill them, and obtain necessary reinforcements to take the field against Cornwallis. The British army lay at Winnshorough, flanked by strong garrisons. Greene selected a strong post on the frontiers of South Carolina for the main army, and sent Gen. Morgan with less than nine hundred men to hover about the enemy, and to strike whenever a chance offered. Gen. Greene made this division of his too small, and too weak an army, contrary to the rules of war, but he did it to distract and bewilder Cornwallis, and it had the desired effect. He scarcely knew which way to turn. He sent Col. Tarlton with eleven hundred of his best troops to capture

Gen. Morgan and his little army, but Gen. Morgan began to retreat as Col. Tarlton advanced. Tarlton always moved with speed and vigor, and pressed Morgan so hard that he dared not attempt to cross Broad river in South Carolina; he saw he must fight or be taken. He made up his mind to fight, and immediately formed his line of battle on the field where he was, called the "Cowpens." Tarlton formed his and the battle commenced. At first the action seemed all in favor of the British. Tarlton drove all before him and thought he had won a victory, but Col. Washington, who had been watching the whole affair, now charged in a solid body with his heavy cavalry, and Gen. Morgan rallied his troops and renewed the battle with terrific force, and Col. Tarlton's men broke and fled before the attack of Washington's heavy cavalry and the bayonet of the Second Maryland Regiment of the Continentals. After some hard fighting the battle was won. Col Tarlton fled with four hundred of his men, the rest were killed and wounded or taken prisoners. More than one hundred were killed, two hundred were wounded and five hundred were taken prisoners. Twelve standards, eight hundred muskets, thirty five baggage wagons, one hundred dragoon horses. All his tents and camp equipage were taken by Gen. Morgan. His loss was only twelve killed and sixty wounded. This was one of the most brilliant battles that took place during the Revolutionary war. All the arms and war material taken in battle were very much needed in General Greene's army. As soon as the roar of battle was over, Morgan commenced his retreat again, to escape Cornwallis, whom he knew would immediately start in pursuit. He sent an express to Gen. Greene to inform him of his victory. Greene started at once to meet him, with one aide and a sergeant's guard. He met him at the Catawba river. He then had to

cross the Yadkin and the Dan. The two divisions of Greene's army were united, which Cornwallis intended to prevent; pursuing with great vigor, believing he could catch and crush him before he was reinforced. Greene kept a great river between him and Cornwallis. At last in twenty days, he finally crossed the deep river Dan. He had in twenty days retreated two hundred and fifty miles, and crossed three large rivers. Cornwallis could pursue no further, for Greene had secured the boats and the river was too deep to be forded. I know of but one retreat superior to this in the annals of history. That is Xenophon's retreat with ten thousand Greeks from Persia to Greece. His army suffered terribly in this retreat. Many of them were ragged and barefoot. One blanket had to serve four soldiers. They had but one meal a day. All this in the middle of winter. By the time Greene got his army over a river, Cornwallis with his army would appear on the opposite bank so close was the pursuit, but the pursuit ended at the Dan. A shout of joy and triumph went up from Greene's army. His reinforcement began to arrive and Cornwallis commenced his march back. Gen. Greene in five days recrossed the Dan to follow up Cornwallis and harass him, intending soon to give him battle. He took up his quarters at Guilford Court House in North Carolina. He drew up his army in three lines. The first was the North Carolina Militia, commanded by Gen. Butler and Gen. Easton. Greene expected this militia would fire three or four shots and then retire behind the second line composed of volunteers and militia from Virginia, under Gen. Stevens and Gen. Lawson, placed eight hundred feet in the rear of the North Carolina militia. Twelve hundred feet in the rear of the Virginians were posted the Continentals commanded by Gen. Greene in person. Thus strongly posted with Col. Lee's Legion and

some infantry on the left, Col. Washington's heavy mounted dragoons on the right, he waited the approach of Cornwallis' brilliant army. It was a clear bright day, on the 15th, of March 1781; the battle commenced by the artillery before coming into close quarters. The first line, North Carolina Militia, threw down their arms and ran, most of them without firing a gun. The Virginians held their ground fully an hour against the whole British army before they retreated. Greene then rushed forward with his brave Continentals. These swept the field, and broke through everything that opposed them. This was true of the First Maryland Regiment, but the Second Maryland Regiment fled from an inferior force when everything was in their favor. It was the same Regiment too, that fought with such heroic bravery at the battle of the Cowpens, but it looked as though the battle was won. Two or three accidents occurred against Greene, and Cornwallis rallied his almost defeated army for another effort; the battle had raged with great fury for more than two hours. Greene believing his object was accomplished, and to save the further shedding of blood, ordered a retreat which was accomplished in good order. He retreated only three miles. The British loss in this dreadful battle was six hundred killed and wounded, one quarter of their whole army. The American loss was about four hundred killed and wounded. Cornwallis as soon as he could collect his wounded, made a hasty retreat, leaving his sick and wounded to the care of the Quakers and other inhabitants. General Greene pressed him to Ramsey's Mills, but Cornwallis fled at his approach. Two-thirds of Greene's army refused to go any further, for the time was up for which they had enlisted.

They were not more than half clothed, Some were bare-foot, half-starved, weary and worn out with long marches,

and far from their homes; so Greene with about one-third of his army marched for South Carolina. He took up his position on Hobkirk's Hill, about two miles from the village of Camden. On the 25th, of April he drew them up in line of battle on the hill, although they had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours. Lord Rawdon came out to drive Greene from the hill. The battle commenced. At first everything seemed to be in his favor. Two of his best officers did not strictly obey orders. Col. Gunby's Regiment on which he relied, broke and fled, but not through cowardice, but by a mistake, thinking it was an order to retreat. Gen. Greene saw that the day was lost, and ordered a retreat, which was done in good order. Lord Rawdon became satisfied that he could not stay in Camden in safety with such an adversary as Greene in his neighborhood, so he destroyed his forts, burned his stores, and retreated towards Fort Mott. Gen. Greene lost in the battle of Camden two hundred and sixty eight killed wounded and missing. The loss of the British army was nearly the same, so it can be easily seen why Lord Rawdon felt obliged to retreat. His loss was nearly a third of his army. Before Lord Rawdon got to Fort Mott one of Greene's divisions, under Col. Lee had taken it. Gen. Greene followed close in Lord Rawdon's rear. Ninety-six was invested, but Rawdon relieved it, but ordered it evacuated soon after. So active and persevering was Gen. Greene that the British were driven from all their posts except Orangeburg, a post much nearer Charleston, and Greene's army, half starved and ragged, worn out with constant marching and countermarching, and fighting, and the heat of summer, went into summer quarters on the high hills of Santee to spend the hot and sickly season in a warm southern clime, but he kept constantly preparing for aggressive operations. As soon as the wea-

ther would permit, and means of war provided, he ordered Generals Marion and Pickens to join him. He heard that Col. Stewart, with the British army, had halted at Eutaw Springs, forty miles from Charleston. He then put his army in motion toward that place. That night he wrapped himself up in his cloak and lay down in the midst of his soldiers to sleep through the night; the root of a tree was his pillow. This was seven miles from Eutaw Springs, where the British army, under Col. Stewart, were encamped. On the morning of the 8th, of September 1781, the drums beat and bugles sounded, and Gen. Greene's army was in motion for Eutaw Springs. Both armies were about equal in numbers, consisting of about twenty seven hundred men, but a portion of Gen. Greene's army were as naked as they were when they were born. The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning. It raged with equal fury on both sides for four hours. The field was covered with dead and dying. The British lost in killed and wounded six hundred and ninety three men, and five hundred of them were taken prisoners by Gen. Greene. This was nearly half of their army. The American loss was five hundred and fifty five killed and wounded. Of these one hundred and thirty seven were killed in the battle. Three or four companies of the British got into a brick house, shut themselves in, and poured a destructive fire on Greene's men. He brought up such artillery as he had to fire on it, but it was not heavy enough to make any impression on the house. He had only two six-pounders so Gen. Greene, after four hours of hard fighting, secured his wounded and prisoners and withdrew his army.

This battle and that of Guilford Court House, were two of as bloody battles as were fought during the Revolutionary war, according to the numbers engaged. The British army

was so roughly handled that Col. Stewart made good his retreat that night towards Charleston. Says Mr. Goodrich, the historian: "Thus closed the campaign of 1781 in South Carolina. Few commanders have ever had greater difficulties to encounter than Gen. Greene, and few have ever with the same means accomplished so much. Though never decisively victorious, yet the battles which he fought, either from necessity or choice, were always so well managed as to result to his advantage." It is generally admitted that they were equivalent to victories. For in every instance the British had to retreat the next day, or soon after. Gen. Greene, like other brave men, was tender-hearted and sympathetic. He visited the wounded as they lay in the hospitals, and expressed great sympathy for their distress and did all he could to alleviate them, saying he was sorry, but that he could not help it, tears rolling down his cheeks as he moved among them. He said to the young officers who lay suffering and bleeding on the floor: "It was a trying duty imposed upon you, but it was unavoidable. I could not help it."

So overcome with thirst and heat were the men after the battle that they ran and plunged bodily into the ponds and swamps. The sickly season set in and fevers were added to wounds till hospitals were crowded, and the surgeons and physicians were worn out with constant labor. Gen. Greene therefore retired to the high hills of Santee. It was very trying to him to witness the sufferings of his army. He would go through the hospitals cheering up the desponding, and stooping over the fevered couch of the dying, while blessings and tears followed his footsteps. Two months passed away in this manner, and the enemy were gathering their forces again. The recruits on their way to join him had been stopped at Yorktown, and he had but a feeble band remaining

with him. He seemed to be deserted by Congress, his officers began to despond, and proposed to abandon all further effort.

"No," said the noble-hearted Greene, "I will save the country or perish in the attempt." On the 4th, of November news came that Cornwallis had surrendered the British army to Gen. Washington and the Count Rochambeau. Joy and exultation reigned through the camp. He now sent General Marion to operate between Charleston and Santee, and Gen. Sumpter to overawe the tories of Orangeburg. Greene, with eight hundred men, advanced against Dorchester, where a portion of the British army was lying. Col. Stewart, with the other division, was only seven miles from this place. His intention was to crush the army at Dorchester before Colonel Stewart could come to its relief. He moved as silently as he could, and meant to break through their cavalry and present himself before Dorchester, but the British had heard of his coming notwithstanding his precaution, and destroyed their stores, and precipitately retreated to within six miles of Charleston. Thither Col. Stewart fled. Thus Gen. Greene by these brilliant manœuvres, drove the British from all their strong posts, cooped them up in Charleston, a fortified city. The country rung with his applause. His own officers were dazzled with the genius and daring that had accomplished so much with such small means. We see by these events with what terror his approach struck the British officers. Following up his success he began to draw his toils closer and closer around the city of Charleston. John's Island was the only place outside of Charleston now in possession of the British. Gen. Greene planned to take that but failed, but he closely invested Charleston. Warm weather set in, with all the heat of a southern clime, and the army suffered terribly. without clothing, hundreds were naked, so that one thousand of them were excused from appearing on parade. Fevers prevailed

among them and they died by scores; the whole army appeared to be rotting in the sun. It was perfectly horrible. A great stench arose from the camp. At last Gen Greene himself was stricken down. After a long delay a supply of clothing came, and the sickness began to disappear. The British were still in Charleston, but their condition was daily growing more straightened. At last they determined to evacuate the city. When the morning gun of the 13th, of December 1782 broke over the American camp, the signal for embarkation commenced. Loud shouts of exultation went up, and as the soldiers entered the town so great was their eagerness that the officers could scarcely restrain them from pressing on the ranks of the retiring foe. At three o'clock Greene entered with Gov. Rutledge by his side, preceded by thirty dragoons and followed by a long procession of citizens, while his brave cavalry brought up the rear. With banners flying, drums beating and bugles breathing forth their triumphant strains, the imposing procession moved through the streets. Every window was thronged with happy faces, and the whole city had turned out to see the man who, with such small means, had accomplished so much, and after he and his army and the people had suffered so greatly. This was indeed a triumphant entry into the capital of South Carolina. A breathless silence at first hung over the multitude, and eyes full of tears were turned in mute love and admiration towards their deliverer. At last a long and deafening shout fairly shook the city, with "God bless you! God bless you!" fell on every side, from hearts overflowing with gratitude. Ladies waving their handkerchiefs exclaiming, "Welcome gentlemen." That was a proud day for Gen. Greene, his army and the citizens of Charleston; and some compensation to Greene and his army for the toil and sufferings which they had endured.

And, as he looked on the thousands of happy faces, his manly breast heaved with emotion, and that heart which no toil nor suffering, nor danger could subdue sank under the tide of affection, and the eye that never blenched in wildest battle at this time flowed in tears.

This ended the war in the south. Gen. Greene had conquered at last, though under circumstances that fill even wise men with wonder as they watch the stream of events. In April 1783, news came of the treaty of peace. The city was illuminated, salutes of cannon, flags flying, music playing, and every demonstration of joy. In August he bade farewell to his army, which had become endeared to him by common suffering, and amid a thousand proofs of devotion he took his journey northward. At Princeton he met his beloved commander, Gen. Washington. There they talked over together their toils and sufferings, and the glorious prospects of their country; but when this was over he hastened on to Rhode Island, and was everywhere received with applause. His private affairs were involved, but he took a small house in Newport, and began to gather around him the comforts of home. At this time the General Assembly of the State had before them the subject of confiscating the estates of the Tories, but he eloquently opposed the bill, saying "that they should have charity for those deluded men." His great exposure in his southern campaign had made great inroads on his iron constitution. He, however, rallied again, and in 1785, after passing through great pecuniary embarrassments, removed to Georgia to a plantation on the Savannah river, which was given him by the State. Soon after his arrival he received a challenge to fight a duel from a Capt. Gunn, on account of a decision Greene made against him respecting a horse. Greene promptly rejected it. He wrote Washington

of his refusing the challenge and Washington approved of his course. The next year he removed his family to Mulberry grove, and, surrounded by those he loved, he seemed to recover the freshness of his youth; but his happiness was of short duration. On his way home from Savannah in June, whither he had gone on business, he stopped with a Mr. Gibbons over night, and next day walking out with him to view his rice plantations, received a partial sunstroke. He reached his home, but the death blow had been given, and after a few days of suffering, he, on the 18th, of June, 1786 closed his career in the prime of life, when he was only forty four years of age. His body was carried to Savannah, and by an immense concourse of people followed to the grave. A monument has been erected to his memory in the city of Savannah.

We have now been through the career of this great man. The question naturally arises, can we rightfully class him with the great Generals of the world? We think we can. He cannot be placed in the first class of great Generals, nor in the second class, but we think he can be placed in the third class. Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, and perhaps Saladin, Genghis Khan, Timoor, or Tamerlane can only be placed in the first class. In the second class we place Pyrrhus, Hannibal, Pompey, Scipio, Charlemagne, Charles Martel, Batoo, Edward the Black Prince, Godfrey the Crusader, Richard the Lion Hearted, Cromwell, Turrenne, Marlborough, Charles the 12th, of Sweden, Wellington, Massena, Soult, Frederick the Great. In the third class we place Judas Macabeus, Alfred the Great, Edward the First, William Wallace, Robert Bruce, Gen. Clive, Washington, Greene, Cornwallis, Moreau, Arch Duke Charles of Austria, Flucher, Koutausoff, Pietou, Andrew Jackson, Scott, Grant, Lee, and

Gen. Thomas. In the second and third class which we have named, many others whom we have not mentioned may be added to them, but none to the first class. Washington and Greene fought on the Fabian system. They could not have succeeded under any other with what they had to do with. They were obliged to fight against some of the best troops, commanded by the ablest generals in the world, with no corresponding means with which to meet them. With raw troops half starved, half clothed, undisciplined, they had to meet such troops, commanded by such officers as I have been describing. With all these difficulties to encounter, they finally succeeded. Certainly then, we ought to class them among the great generals of the world. And what are the other reasons that we thus class them? Washington's plan of all his battles were excellent. Alexander, Cæsar, or Bonaparte could scarcely improve them, and when he failed to succeed in them the fault was not his, but most always because his subordinates did not properly obey his orders, by lack of ability or some other misfortune, for which Washington or his plans were not responsible. There is but one instance in all the Revolutionary struggle where he can with any reason be blamed, and that is, that he was not present at the battle of Flat Bush. Had he been present to have planned that battle and seen the plans executed under his own eye, the result of that days fighting would probably have been very different from what it was. With Gen. Greene we may say as we do of General Washington; that his plans were excellent. It would be very difficult for any General to improve them. In many respects he was like Washington. He never was decisively victorious. Though Washington in four instances of his Revolutionary battles, viz: At Trenton, Princeton, Stony Point and Yorktown was victorious, and at Monmouth it was equivalent to a

victory, for Gen. Clinton had to retreat immediately after the battle as soon as the darkness of the night allowed him to escape unobserved. Gen. Greene fought three general actions in his southern campaigns, and a number of lesser engagements, and every one of these general engagements was equivalent to a victory, although in each instance he withdrew his army from the contest, and thus left his adversary the opportunity to claim the victory, although they were obliged to flee the day following or soon after. The Duke of Wellington, who, in military affairs, is the very highest authority, says, "To fight a battle one day and be obliged to retreat the next, is equivalent to a defeat; though you may have driven your enemy from the field in the battle." By this rule every one of Gen. Greene's general actions was a victory; for Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, and Col. Stewart, felt obliged to retreat the next day or soon after. They dare not stay in Greene's neighborhood any longer, thus giving the strongest evidence that they did not feel able to fight him again. Cornwallis himself, paid Greene one of the greatest compliments that was ever bestowed on him. He said. Greene is as dangerous as Washington. While never expecting to gain any great advantage over him, I never feel safe while lying in his neighborhood." This was said by an enemy, and probably the ablest General that Great Britain ever sent against us.* These facts show very clearly that Greene was a great General. It is true that neither Washington or Greene never commanded a large army. The former never had under him at one time over seventeen thousand men, and the latter not five thousand, but the way they handled these showed that they had the ability to handle a larger body of men; but it has been the wonder of the world, that the Colonies without a government, without money, without an army, without an

navy, and only three million inhabitants should go to war with the richest and most powerful nation in the world; with the best army, commanded by the ablest generals, that had a navy able to cope with any two nations on the globe combined, and should succeed, and gain their independence, and become one of the nations of the earth, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world. This is proof that Washington and Greene were great Generals.

* [Greene was appointed by Congress second in command of the army upon the recommendation of Gen. Washington. Why? Because he was the most capable of all the Generals and the best fitted to take that important command. This fact of itself alone is proof sufficient of his great abilities.]

“GREAT WILL GREENE” There was an old soldier of the Revolutionary army from West Greenwich, I used to see when a boy at Town Meetings and General Trainings. Sometimes he would be seen in the factory villages in the eastern part of Coventry. He went by the non de plume of “Great Will Greene.” He was six feet and some three or four inches tall, well formed, and would probably weigh two hundred and fifty pounds or more, and possessed great strength. He served as a common soldier during the Revolutionary war. He was in Gen. Sullivan’s army on Rhode Island. He was a great wrestler; Gen Sullivan and his officers knew it. To amuse both armies Gen Sullivan offered to bet with the French General that he had a soldier who could throw any man in the French army. The French accepted the bet. So a large ring was formed so that the armies could see the fun. Greene prepared himself and went into the ring; and

the French officers brought on their man. He was a great negro over seven feet high, well formed, and would weigh over three hundred pounds. He was a giant in statue and strength. They took hold of each other. Greene said he was so tall that he had to look up to see his face and he was affraid of him, but he was ashamed to back out, so they went at it. The negro was so strong that he would lift Greene clear of the ground and swing him clear round, but when Greene came down he would strike on his feet every time. Greene did nothing only on the defensive, as Wellington did at Waterloo. The negro twitched him around this way for half an hour. Greene saw that the negro began to pant. He saw that he was getting tired and he began to think there was a chance for him yet. So he watched his opportunity and it want many minutes more before he caught a lock on the negro and down he went. A shout went through the armies. Mr. Greene told this story to my father and others fifty years after the war closed. He said the negro was the strongest man by all odds he ever saw. So strong that he would handle Mr. Greene at arms length like a child.

[*In the next number of the Register will be found the remaining portion of this interesting paper of biographical sketches.*]

From Narragansett Times, Friday June 19, 1891.

The Narragansett Historical Register for January, 1891, has just been issued. It has an article on the Burnside Expedition, by B. F. Underwood; "Jabez Greene and his descendants," by M. W. Greene; "John Wilcox of Narragansett,"

by Rev. S. P. Merrill; "Hopkinton Town Records," by the Editor; and considerable more reading matter of interest to those historically inclined. This number of the publication is the first of the ninth volume.

From Rhode Island Democrat, June 26, 1891.

Charles Dickens' character of Old Mortality preserved the names of the dead upon the tombstones by scraping off the moss and mould so as to keep the names visible. Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register and Publisher of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, is preserving the names of the dead in a different but perhaps a more effectual manner. He is taking Town by Town in the State, and visiting each grave-yard and copying the names of its silent sleepers. At some time he intends to publish these grave-yard records. He has just completed the list of names of the dead in the Town of Johnston and made a copy of the inscription on each tombstone. While the work of Mr. Arnold does not materially benefit the subjects of his pen they certainly never object to their names being taken and to those who are interested in genealogy and local history to-day, and to a generation who will live when many of these tombstones are destroyed, the work will be of value.

From Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, May 8, 1891.

We learn that the "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Volume I of which comprised the Towns of Kent County, and to the publication of which the General Assembly subscribed for three hundred copies for the use of the State, has been so well received by them as to warrant subscribing for the like number of copies, the same to include Providence County. Mr. Arnold, the compiler of this work, has now nearly a complete list of the Births, Deaths and Marriages, as recorded in

the record books of the Towns in the State, from the earliest English Settlement to the year 1850, when the present registration laws were passed by the General Assembly. Such a work must have a great value for all those who have occasion to consult its pages. The matter is arranged so naturally that even a child can understand it. Each item given has a reference to the original book and page of the Town's record. Each Town is given separate and distinct pages, and indexed accordingly, so as not to confuse the reader in any way in his search. Mr. Arnold proposes to have Providence County in print during the present year, unforeseen events alone preventing. The price of his first volume is five dollars, which comprises 650 imperial quarto pages. The Providence County work will be in two volumes of like size, at the same price for each. Volume II will comprise the city of Providence, and the Towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence. Volume III the Towns of Burrillville, Glocester, Scituate, Foster, Smithfield and Cumberland.

QUERIES.

1. What were the names of the parents of Mary Chaffee, of Swansey, Mass. She Nov. 18th, 1735, was married there to Gideon Franklin and removed to Scituate, R. I.?
2. What were the names of the parents of Abigail Ross or Rose, and which of these was her right family surname. She was at Scituate, R. I.; and was married there on Sept. 7th, 1766, to Gideon Franklin, Jun.?
3. What were the names (with dates of births,) of the children of the aforesaid Gideon Franklin Jr. and what was the date of his death and also that of his wife Abigail, and was he more than once married.

H. H. Crain, Key West, Florida.

Samuel Tanner, of West Greenwich, R. I., died either in Dec. 1800, or Jan. 1801.

Query. Was he the same party whose name appears in Cowell's "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," page 36, as corporal in Capt. Gorton's Company.

He is referred to on the grave-stone of his son Samuel Tanner, who died in Providence, and was buried in Pocasset Cemetary, Dyer's Nursery, as Col. Samuel Tanner.

Whence did he get this title?

Where was the Capt. Gorton from, whose name is given in the same book, page 36, as Thomas Gorton, Captain?

C. Frank Parkhurst, Providence. R. I.

Salisbury. William Salisbury, in Swansea, Mass., Oct. 9, 1685, married Bethiah — When and where did this marriage take place? What was her maiden name, and her place and date of both birth and death? What is her ancestry? When and where did the above William Salisbury die?

The said William and Bethiah Salisbury had, among others a son Oliver b. in Swansea, Feb. 5, 1711-2, who m. Jan. 9, 1734-5, in Swansea, Elizabeth Haile (dau. of Barnard,) Oliver and Elizabeth are thought to have had about six children, the births of two of which are recorded in Swansea as follows: Oliver, b. Sept 12, 1740; Phebe, b. Feb. 28, 1743-4. What were the names of the other children of the said Oliver and Elizabeth? When and where were they born, where and whom did they marry, and when and where did they die? Did the said Oliver and Elizabeth have a son William?


When and where did the said Oliver die?

Nate. Oliver Sr. married 2nd. Lydia Bowen, of Warren, R. I.

E. S. Jones, Att. at Law, Providence, R. I.

THE WILL OF CHARLES MACARTE.

The first Will recorded in the Probate Record Book of the Town of East Greenwich; dated 1682, Recorded in book ii, page 29 or 43.

 NTO all christian people unto whome these pents may com know yee that I Charles Macarte now of the towne of Est grenwich in the Colony of Rhod Island and providance planteteons Being in perfect memory but weake in body doe meake this my lastt will and testament
First That all my deapts bee paid

Se'dly I make John Spenser Junior my Lawfull haire unto whome I Give my house and Land or Lands in this Towne after my desese and I doe mack John Spenser senior father to the aforesaid Spenser Gardian to his sonn to teak cere that my will bee performed

th'ly I Give unto Pasco Whitford the deapt that hee doth owe mee, and halfe the Sheepe of mine in his keeping, and the other half to Edward Cartar and to the foresaid Carter I Give my armes, that is tow Guns and a sord and my chest with the Lock and cea, and also I Give unto Charles Heseltun Junior a young horse that will be two yere ould next Spring branded with IS on the shoulder and my biggest yron poot I Give unto John Andrew and fower narrow axes
and my puter I Give unto young Susanna Spencer to be delivered unto her when she is of Edge, and all my carpenters towles and joyners towles I Give unto William Spencer; which

shall bee resarved for him till hee is capable unto mak youse of them, or of Edge.

My Beding and wooling close I Give unto Snsanna Spencer senior; xsept one peace of brod cloth that I had to make mee a wascoot I give unto my haire; and allso I give unto hanah [long] the younger one heffer of three yere oold to be delivered her at desese

and I Give unto John Garard a poor Country man of mine three bushels of corne to be paid him presently after my desese

I have a letter that came from my Brother from Kingsile after his returne from Spaine Being fersed from home in the war in which Letter he sent for mee home; but the troubles in Cristifars at that tyme and fersed me from thence to New England and soe hee herd not of mee nor I of him . . .

I will that that letter with another within it is; be sent to him with a letter to signifie unto him bow it hath bin with mee since and when and where I end my dayes

here followeth som deapts dowe to him which were all or most part dow with all before his desese

Richard Dunn of Newport shall be aded untoe the first mentioned Gardian whome I doe desire and betrusted unto see that all before written and after in this my will Be parformed and that if aither of these soo Before meunoned betrusted should die before that my haire is of Edge; then hee that doth survive shall heve power; and my will is that hee chuse one to him it being one that my haire doth approve of

My ould mere I Give unto Samuel Bennet and hir foule or my young mere I give unto Mychell Spenser

and the Rest of my Chatle Goodes and Catten [or catter] I give unto John Spenser Senior and all my deapts dowe to mee

As Concaning the Land that I Give unto my haire and the house my will is that the land and house pe unto him and his lawfull haire for-ever

her followeth his mind concaning some Goodes hee had in his custise of John Rices when hee mead this will but delivered them to the owner before his death therefore I dowe omitte it.

and for the Conformation of this my will and that it may apere unto all parsons unto whome it may come I have sett to my hand and seale this psent 18th day of February 1682

S The mark
Charles † Macarte
and seale [L. S.]

Signed sealed in
the pr'sentes of
John Knight
Thomas Fry Junior

Entered into this Book of Record this 22and of March
1683 or 4 By mee

JOHN SPENSER
Town Clark

At a Session of the Quarterly Court, Essex Co., Mass.,
May 1, 1640.

Mr. William Brown declared against Mr. Butler, that the said Brown his goats coming near Mr. Butler his farme, Mr. Verrin his mayd setting on a little dogg on the goats. Mr. Butler his great dogg falls upon the goats and kills one.

It was concluded that Mr. Butler must pay for the goate.

